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*We beg leave to state that we decline to return or to enter into correspondence as to rejected communications; and to this rule we can make no exception. Manuscripts not acknowledged within four weeks are rejected.*

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Both admirals in the Far East are proving successful in keeping their movements secret. Of Admiral Togo, who must be in the southern neighbourhood of Formosa, nothing whatever has been heard. Admiral Rojdestvensky was seen coaling on Saturday last in Kamranh Bay; not unnaturally the news has greatly disturbed the Japanese press and a formal protest has been made by the Japanese Government. M. Rouvier's statement of the determination of France to preserve strict neutrality should do something to assure the anxious, but Admiral Rojdestvensky is thought to have put the deaf ear to the telegraph at Madagascar, and it is not easy to control an admiral who is preparing against a great crisis; especially when his own Government is thought to know nothing of him. Since Saturday no news has been received either of Admiral Rojdestvensky or Admiral Nebogatoff. From Manchuria a few skirmishes mostly in favour of the Japanese have been reported; but there is no sign of a general advance.

The Tsar has done something to meet the peasants. He has appointed M. Gozemykin as head of an agricultural commission to consider the granting of allotments of land and to improve methods of farming; and he has announced that he will personally select the members of M. Beliguine's commission. Except for some agrarian disturbances in South Russia, where in places the peasantry appear to have seized and begun to cultivate their employers' lands for their own use, the chief trouble is still industrial. It is feared that Putiloff works will be altogether closed. On Wednesday as many as 2,000 strikers attempted to prevent all other workmen from entering the works and were with difficulty dispersed by the infantry. Another affray, in which firearms were used by the strikers, took place at the funeral of a man killed by a crane in the works; and a great number of arrests were made.

A curious rescript of the Tsar to the Governor of Irkutsk announces to the people of Siberia that they will not be forgotten in "the distribution of gifts and promises". The gift in this is the inclusion of Siberia

within the Zemstvo system. The rescript was followed by the report that ten Polish and nine other Western provinces are similarly to be included. From the Baltic provinces, where the proportion of Jews is greater, this gift will be withheld; but apart from this quarter, where mixed and turbulent races are oddly gathered, there is some ground for believing that the Government intends to make the Zemstvo serve as basis for a system of electoral colleges through Russia. Some of the Russian papers have even sketched out the plan and degree of representation and the membership of the assembly, shadowed forth in the rescripts. In all these anticipations it is worth notice that the idea has wholly petered out that the Zemstvo representatives will in any degree impinge on traditional autocracy.

The French Chamber found occasion over the Estimates Bill on Wednesday to extract from M. Delcassé and the Premier general enlightenment on foreign affairs. Several members, of whom M. Jaurès was the most moderate, attacked M. Delcassé for a double sin of reticence. He had not officially communicated or sufficiently discussed Moorish affairs with the Germans, and he had kept the Chamber in the dark. Both M. Delcassé and M. Rouvier exhibited some irritation at the personal tone of the attack, and M. Delcassé made it quite clear that one of his chief duties was not to chatter in the Chamber. But both made important pronouncements. The mission at Fez, which finished its general exposé of policy on 7 April, was proceeding smoothly with its work on 12 April, and the Sultan had expressed himself amenably. As to Germany, France had pledged herself, and the pledge had been talked over with the German Ambassador, to grant equality of trade to all European nations connected with Morocco, and to respect all existing treaties.

Limoges threatens to become a Mitchelstown. At the crisis of a strike several demonstrators were imprisoned and on a petition the mayor presently informed the people that the Government would not liberate the prisoned men nor allow a demonstration. With the fine historical sense of the Frenchman, the crowd replied with a shout "To the Bastille" and in spite of the mayor's pleading made for the prison, broke down the railings and formed a barricade across the street of the proper revolutionary pattern. The soldiers who had been drafted into the town in considerable numbers

were pelted with stones and bottles, and finally after several blank rounds they fired with ball. Many men were wounded and one killed before the crowd dispersed. It is the natural sequel that the Government, who provoked no tumult by their attack on the Church, should be violently assailed in the Chamber and in Paris for keeping order in a provincial town.

Lord Cromer's annual report on Egypt was published in London on Monday simultaneously with a French translation in Cairo, and we only hope that as many people will read it in English as in French. But British imperialism does not often go the length of studying the best documents existing on present imperial history. The report is the first dealing with Egypt after the Anglo-French agreement; most satisfactory as the finances of the country have been, the burden of the report is the existence of vexatious regulations that the agreement left untouched. Egypt is an Eastern country governed after Western models; but robbed of the chief advantages of the form of administration by the unequal and cumbrous machinery, surviving long after its proper date from the concerted arrangement of 1882.

The system, known as "the capitulations" and "the mixed tribunals", was established primarily for the protection of Europeans, and as no Power was suzerain all had to be consulted. In those days no other arrangement was possible and the system worked surprisingly well up to a point; but the use is gone and it is a gross anomaly that in certain cases as many as fourteen nations have still to be consulted before anything can be done. Now that the indigenous populations are united and assuming national dignity, the want of a free executive will mean the negation of progress and regulations first very properly designed to protect Europeans are now agents for invidious and unnecessary distinctions. Now Great Britain is acknowledged formally as paramount she becomes responsible for this condition, described by Lord Cromer as "legislative impotence". He outlines no detailed method of reform. The whole question is intricate and delicate, but he makes this plain and precise recommendation, "The only solution which can produce really satisfactory results" is for the Powers to "transfer to Great Britain the legislative functions they now collectively possess". That, at any rate, is not intricate.

Amongst the innovations proposed by the Esher Committee was the creation of a selection board independent of the War Office. But the last batch of promotions to the rank of Lieutenant-General seems to show too much of the handiwork of the Army Council. One case indeed seems little else than an abuse of their privileges. Otherwise it is inconceivable that General Douglas, a member of the Army Council, could be promoted over the heads of so many other officers, some of them far more distinguished than he. When the new system of selection was inaugurated, it was understood that only those competent to command divisions in the field would be selected for Lieutenant-General, when vacancies occurred which carried that rank. It is nowhere laid down that the Adjutant-Generalship does so. Above General Douglas on the Major-General's list stood several officers who had actually commanded divisions in the field with distinction.

To take only one instance, Sir R. Pole-Carew did so in South Africa; and in every way he is an infinitely more distinguished officer than General Douglas. It is true that General Douglas is Adjutant-General; although, as we pointed out at the time of his appointment, an officer of such narrow-minded "red tape" proclivities could not be a success at the War Office at the start of the new system—a forecast which subsequent events have amply justified. His South African record in no way entitles him to be advanced in this manner. He was chief Staff Officer to Lord Methuen at Magersfontein; and after that he commanded a small column. But columns of similar size were shortly afterwards commanded with infinitely more success by officers of no higher rank than captain. A system of selection which can lead to such anomalies as General Douglas' promotion over the head of

such officers as Sir R. Pole-Carew is clearly vicious; and the sooner it is amended the better.

Lord St. Helier's death has once more raised the question of the Judge-Advocate-Generalship. The notorious committee of three proposed to place this official under the Adjutant-General on the erroneous assumption that his work in reviewing courts martial was unimportant. But their competency to judge of this question can fittingly be gauged by their grouping "martial" law as coming within the scope of his duties, when, as every lawyer knows, "martial" law is unknown to our jurisprudence. It has also for long been the wish of the Adjutant-General's department to have a military Judge Advocate, who would be under the thumb of the military authorities. But as the Judge Advocate's principal duties are concerned with reviewing the proceedings of courts martial, it is clear that he cannot carry out this work satisfactorily unless he is independent of the authorities whose work he is practically revising. We can hardly believe that Parliament would ever allow such an anomaly. But it is well that the issues should be borne in mind.

The Aliens Bill has at last been introduced; a small mercy, for by Easter it ought to have been read a second time. Still it is something that it has even been introduced, for at one time it looked as though the Easter adjournment would be reached without any tidings of this Bill at all. The ten minutes rule, though it is not too rigidly enforced, hardly allows either of exposition or criticism that can throw much light on a measure. The time to discuss the Bill's merits will be on the second reading, put down for 2 May. We are glad to see, however, that under this Bill inspection and inquiry is to precede, not to follow, landing: a point of the greatest practical importance.

On the same day Mr. Gerald Balfour introduced the Unemployed Workmen's Bill, a promising piece of social reform. It embodies the idea of Mr. Long's borough committees with a central body for supervision and takes advantage of the experience acquired of its working during the past winter. The local bodies will deal with the case of applicants for employment: the central body will be charged with the establishment of labour exchanges and employment registers. This central body will be entitled to draw upon the rates, each district contributing in proportion to its rateable value. There is a limitation of rating to a halfpenny in the pound with the extension of a penny by the special leave of the Local Government Board. At present the work provided must be on farm colonies established by the central body. These provisions are of course tentative and will have to be tested by results. The great thing is that the principle of a permanent institution supported out of public funds has been recognised. The Bill also extends to local authorities outside London but, by a great mistake, the adoption of its provisions by county or borough authorities is not compulsory as in London.

Under the ten minutes rule only one speech besides that of the Minister in charge of the Bill may be made. This naturally falls to the lot of some leader or highly responsible authority on the Opposition side. Hence Mr. Sydney Buxton, who is quite sure to be in the next Liberal Cabinet, quite fittingly criticised Mr. Gerald Balfour's proposal. May we take it that Sir Charles Dilke, with equal propriety, was put up to criticise Mr. Akers Douglas? He spoke in an authoritative way, it seemed to us, as to the probable attitude of his party towards the Aliens Bill, and he was cheered by the Opposition. Sir Charles Dilke's position and prospects for the next Liberal Government are rather interesting to consider. Sir Charles Dilke cannot be waived comfortably aside, as Mr. Labouchere has long been among Liberals, with a "he's past it". He has great parliamentary equipment. He keeps himself splendidly fit, physically as well as intellectually, for a minister's work, and trains every morning in Rotten Row. It would be a disagreeable task for a Liberal Prime Minister, a personal friend, to say to him at the last moment, "Omichund—you're to have nothing".



The chastened spirit of the Liberal party over the Agricultural Rates Act is only equalled by the sombre acquiescence with which the Tory party now takes the blessings of Sir William Harcourt's death duties. We do not despair of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Lloyd-George, in the end, claiming this Rates Act as their own, and asking the farming classes on the strength of this claim to vote for them. Reading Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's temperate speech on Monday, and Mr. Lloyd-George's affable one, we rub our eyes and wonder whether the all-night furies of a few years ago over this self-same measure were but nightmares. That obstruction was largely organised by Mr. Lloyd-George himself. It was one of his earliest effective excursions into general politics. Previously he had tugged at the bell rope of Little Bethel. Mr. Chaplin recalled a few of Mr. Lloyd-George's amenities during those debates; Mr. George even calculated what Mr. Chaplin was going to get for himself out of the measure; though he did not calculate quite nicely, for the very next day Mr. Chaplin's rents, already reduced by some 70 per cent., were still further cut down.

There were wonderful Liberal speeches besides Sir William Harcourt's and Mr. Lloyd-George's in those debates. Sir John Brunner, if we recollect rightly, excelled himself in lucidity at five or six in the morning. It is a curious change of attitude. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, however, gave away the secret. His feelings, he interrupted during Mr. Balfour's speech, were not changed. Precisely. It is not his feelings, but his policy that has changed. There is nothing more, if there were ever anything, to be made out of a furious attack on the Rates Act. On the contrary, it is just possible that there is something to be lost by it. Two Liberal members at least have openly declared in favour of the Act. The local organisers report unfavourably on strong opposition to the measure. The state of the leader's feelings we know, of his policy we have a shrewd notion; but his conscience—this must be in a fluid condition over agricultural rates.

Some of the Unionist papers would have shown better taste and more judgment had they been less copious in their comment on the negotiations proceeding between different groups in the Unionist party. They only made it plain that they did not know the facts, while if they had known they would have had no right to divulge them. Mr. Balfour's rebuke to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman would apply with more force to these people. It is true enough that the domestic affairs of one party are not the business of the other, and there is no obligation of loyalty on either not to pry into the other's business, but there is an obligation on party papers to be decently reticent about the party's confidential movements. If they can possess their souls in patience for a time, they will in due season see an authorised statement explaining the settlement arrived at. They can then comment to their heart's content without fear either of making mischief or of exposing their own ignorance.

Necessarily we cannot take in earnest the detailed figures with which the Press agencies have been capping each other during the last week, giving the exact fiscal composition of the Unionist party. One account would furnish the precise figures as to whole-hoggers, little-piggers, in fact the whole parliamentary sty. Another cannot account for seven—late like the virgins—a third rather wickedly leaves only the Prime Minister unclassified. A fourth might split him up into fractions and give a portion to each section. At the same time the figures are significant of the state of dreary organising perfection which party politics have reached. If it is all to be cut-and-dried so long beforehand, why waste time in speeches, even in divisions? In the old days—when curiously enough speeches, being profoundly important in their effect on divisions, were scarcely reported—there was the charming element of uncertainty. George III. was one of the few efficient party organisers of the eighteenth century; yet even he could not quite guard against Fox or Burke or even some Tory making a convincing speech against his plans which would send a troop of members into the

wrong lobby. The crack of the Ministerialist whip, when all has been said about the disloyalty of this or that set of members, is after all more compelling than was that on which some Grafton or Bute relied. Full-dress debates were glorious in Chatham's or Burke's day. Now they are make-believe.

Earl Stanhope only survived by a few hours the operation he underwent early in the week. Though he was of no very great age, one associates him with a school of politicians that has gone out of fashion. He was more a lover of pictures than of politics, and yet a familiar figure in public life, largely perhaps through the activity of his brothers, one a highly proper Tory whom Disraeli patronised, the other an aristocratic Radical with a dash of Philippe Egalité about him.

The Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the funds and property, about which the "Wee" Free Church and the United Free Church have been quarrelling ever since the House of Lords decision, censures impartially each party for the harsh manner in which it treated the other in its hour of victory. According to the commissioners the victorious but small party are owners of a vast amount of property under trusts which it will not be able to administer. There are special trusts in some cases apart from those which may be taken to be for the Free Church generally. The commissioners recommend that in cases where the Free Church cannot execute the trust, the United Free Church is entitled to be preferred as the trustee. Parliamentary intervention is recommended, and the appointment of another commission to make the actual division between the parties. It appears certain that whatever is done neither side will be satisfied; but the plan of inquiring into the effectual trusteeship of the Free Church is necessary, in the commissioners' opinion, to carry out the real legal effect of the House of Lords judgment.

Two of the great Trade Union cases that have been before the Courts for the last two or three years reached their final stage on Friday last. A third, the action against the Yorkshire Miners' Association by the Denaby Colliery Owners, was at its fourth day of hearing in the Appeal Court when the holidays intervened. In the case of *Howden v. The Yorkshire Miners' Association* the House of Lords has affirmed the decisions of all the Courts below. It has settled that a member of a Trade Union can bring an action in his own name to restrain the misemployment of funds to which he has contributed, though he cannot directly sue for benefits due to him under the rules. In the *South Wales Miners' Federation v. Glamorgan Coal Company* Mr. Justice Bigham originally held that bringing about the breach of contracts by proclaiming "Stop days" was not actionable, because the step was taken for their industrial benefit and there was no intention to injure the employers. The Court of Appeal reversed his decision, and the House of Lords upholds the Court of Appeal.

Mr. Justice Phillimore declared on Monday that the De Beers Company must pay income tax on the whole of their profits wherever earned. This is in consequence of the Judge holding that, though the Company is incorporated and registered in Cape Colony and has its chief office in Kimberley, and was never registered in Great Britain, it is resident in this country. He has held that practically the business is directed and controlled from London. But if the Judge had taken the view that it was non-resident here, he would still have found liability for payment of the tax on the profits made within the United Kingdom. The amount on which the tax was claimed were for profits made in 1901 and 1902, each year being something over a million and a half; so that the imperial exchequer gets a very considerable addition to its resources. The shareholders of De Beers may not like it; but every little helps those other taxpayers who are not in De Beers.

It is curious to learn that the footpaths and ways which have led up to Stonehenge for thousands of years can be closed to the public by the owner Sir Edmund Antrobus. Yet that is the decision of Mr. Justice Farwell. But the case is not so bad as it looks.

at first sight. The fence Sir Edmund put round the monuments four years ago and the other regulations he made were the result of his conferences with the Society of Antiquaries, the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings and the local Archæological Society. The vandalism of the rowdy tourist had become unbearable and Stonehenge would soon have disappeared if something had not been done. Sir Edmund does not appear to have done more than, say, the district council would have done if it had had the custody of the monuments. He had not acted capriciously and he had no intention of preventing visitors enjoying the sight. If that had been his object, there would have been a good case for interference with private rights of ownership; for Stonehenge is a national possession to which all should have right of access under proper conditions. The property has for eighty years been in the possession of the Antrobus family, who have shown every consideration for the public.

Londoners have been considerably excited by their Council's ambition to be better housed. The attractive but imaginary sketches of "the new Hall", which had been displayed at Spring Gardens, had their effect. The Council, by a large majority, voted for the purchase of a site, at the cost of £600,000, south of the river by Westminster Bridge. The building, which must cost about a million more, would almost face the Houses of Parliament, and the plans provide for a fronting terrace on the Westminster model. The vote has raised a ratepayers' storm; lists of the extravagant members are printed; the 10s. rate at West Ham is trotted out once more, and municipal bankruptcy declared imminent. That the Council must be housed somewhere, and cannot continue to parcel out its offices in dear but nasty rooms in random places, does not strike the furious ratepayer. It is not of course to be expected that he should take enough pride in London to demand that its House of Government should not be inferior to that of larger towns, not to mention capitals. The really serious rate question is the schools crisis in West Ham.

Lady Florence Dixie has written a very interesting letter to the "Times" concerning the body of her brother, Lord Francis Douglas. The glaciers, it is well known, give up their dead, and Lady Dixie believes that the time is at hand for the Matterhorn to yield the body of Lord Francis. But did not Mr. Whympster believe that the body lodged on some inaccessible shelf rather than fell on the glacier? The same view is supported by Mr. Mathews. Many will remember Mr. Whympster's magnificent description of the ascent, the hour of glorious life at the summit, and then the terrible descent. Every word goes home. Whether Lady Dixie's expectation is realised or not, it is far from unreasonable. The story of Balmat, and the frozen hand recovered, recognised and gripped with emotion forty years after the accident, occurs to one. The finger-nails were still fresh and rosy as of a living hand.

"Take heed that ye do not your alms before men, to be seen of them." By way of appropriate Lenten comment on this text the "Times", not content with giving a paragraph and headline to proclaim Messrs. Wernher, Beit and Co.'s generosity to S. Bartholomew's Hospital, must turn it to business account by announcing that this £5,000 is the outcome of advertising in the "Times". How pleasant for Messrs. Wernher, Beit to be used as a stalking horse for advertisers! What a compliment to the refined sensibility of gentlemen. It is really very hard on Messrs. Wernher, Beit that they cannot give a trifle without being trumpeted.

It would teach this hospital, and most of the others, a good lesson if this money were withdrawn. At any rate Barts. ought to be made to suffer somehow. Hospital begging has been degraded low enough already, but Barts. has stooped lower than any of them all. Subscribers to Barts. should remember that their guineas may be spent on paid puffs of the hospital in the "Times". There is not a low motive in all human nature to which hospitals have not appealed to cozen money out of men. The sooner the State comes in to sweep away the whole sordid business the better.

#### THE COMING NAVAL BATTLE.

THE destruction of the Port Arthur fleet released Admiral Togo from the awkward dilemma in which he would have been placed by the arrival of the Baltic fleet in Eastern waters, for the existence of the Russian Pacific squadron must have necessitated his falling back to concentrate at Sasebo. The capitulation of Port Arthur altered the prospect, and gave him a free hand to meet any relieving force and prevent it seizing outlying Japanese territory for a temporary base from which to organise an attack. Whether the Vladivostok ships can be reckoned a fleet in being is unknown to us; the severe damage they received from Admiral Kamimura may be repaired by this time, and if so they are favourably situated for dislocating any arrangement the Japanese might wish to make for a full concentration of force off Formosa; but Admiral Jessen's ill-advised action on 14 August, when the "Rurik" was sunk and the "Rossia" and "Gromoboi" badly battered, may have put it out of the power of the Vladivostok squadron to make a diversion or join Admiral Rojdestvensky on his northward journey. If that is the case Admiral Togo will not have to reckon with them in making his dispositions. The Pacific route which offered an alternative to those ships of the Baltic Fleet which alone count for much in the first stage of the approaching struggle would have given Admiral Rojdestvensky more scope to exercise his ingenuity and perplex his enemy: as it happens, had he decided to take his best ships only and go by way of the Straits of Magellan, the passage would have taken no longer in respect of time than the one actually adopted with the long break in it off Madagascar, principally due to the monsoon delaying the torpedo craft. But it appears that the Russians never intended to try for any advantage over their enemy by way of surprise, for Rojdestvensky put aside all chance of doing so—unless fog, which is apt to be a two-edged tool, come to aid him later—when he passed through the Straits of Malacca. Of course accidents often happen: during manœuvres fleets have been known to pass within three miles of one another at night without seeing each other, and destroyers have mistaken battle fleets for torpedo boats, but admirals do not trust to luck, and in adopting the course he did, the Russian admiral must be presumed to have weighed the matter, considered secrecy unnecessary and therefore useless, and so made up his mind to seek out and fight the Japanese battle fleet which he had good reason to suppose he might find off the south of Formosa. The Baltic fleet has gone to the East to attempt to gain command of the sea, and though it would be very desirable to refit at Vladivostok before risking the fortunes of war, nothing but pure luck could enable the Russian admiral to evade his antagonist and reach Vladivostok without being brought to action. Even if evasion were possible, the approaches to that port are full of dangers to the Russians and a successful torpedo-boat or well-laid mines might serve to defeat the purpose for which they have undertaken the long journey eastward before they had any opportunity to score against the Japanese fleet. It is safer then for Rojdestvensky to court the offensive without giving the Japanese a chance to reduce his force in detail, for if he can bring about a pitched battle with his first-class battleships to the south of Formosa and gain the upper hand in that neighbourhood, he can seize a much-needed base in the island and make good use of it for his second-class battleships which reinforced by Admiral Nebogatoff would serve him as a reserve. There are other reasons for expecting the Russian admiral to prefer an action in the China Sea: at Formosa Admiral Togo is some distance from his permanent base, yet Togo could not afford to allow the Russians to seize Takao in Formosa and utilise it against him. Further, if the Russians suffer defeat, the consequences of it would be far less disastrous in the vicinity of neutral ports than off the enemy's own coasts: moreover even a victory might conceivably leave the conqueror almost as crippled as the vanquished, and if Admiral Togo won but found himself compelled to fall back on his permanent base, the road



would be left open for Nebogatoff to take full advantage of the position.

Time presses too and that must serve to dictate the Russian strategy, for how long will France allow Russia to use her ports and waters as bases for operations? If Rojdestvensky intends to keep back his older ships in reserve until he has fought a fleet action with his first-class battleships, he cannot leave the old ones to dally about in neutral waters whilst he goes far afield to attack in more northern seas. It may be taken for granted that the "Navarin" and "Sissoi Veliki" will be left somewhere to await Admiral Nebogatoff's arrival, for as coal-supply is to strategy so is speed to tactics. No admiral, of course, should put a squadron in inferior strength unless obliged, but the exclusion of these two lame ducks does not violate the principle, since our own admirals have long ago recognised that old battleships are a great hindrance to a modern fleet, and there can be little doubt that the loss of a fleet's fighting speed through putting them in the line is not compensated for by increased gun-power. Tactical superiority ensures greater rapidity of fire and enables a fleet to take or decline action. Allowing 4 points each to the "Kniaz Suvarov", "Orel", "Imperator Alexander III." and "Borodino", and 3 to the "Osliabya", the strength of the Russian fighting line may be calculated at 19; but if the "Sissoi Veliki" and "Navarin" be included, the tactical loss involved thereby reduces the value of the best ships to the level of the worst, and reckoning the lot at two points apiece the total reached falls to 14. The Japanese were terribly hard hit by the loss of the "Hatsuse", and it seems more than probable that the "Yashima" is missing from their number. In that event the "Kasuga" may be called upon to undertake the rôle of a battleship, but in such a case she cannot be given more than one point. Allowing 16 for the other four battleships together a rough estimate is arrived at which leaves the Russian line of battle with a margin of 2 points: against this must be set the clean bottoms and boilers of the Japanese ships fresh from the dock-yard hands, the war training of their crews, and the overwhelming superiority of the Japanese armoured cruisers, the exact fighting value of which is an unknown quantity until decided in the coming battle. If the Russians give a good account of themselves, it will be curious to note how far the old theory of a "fleet in being" will affect Japanese tactics. Admiral Togo is obliged to be cautious; he may not care to risk all upon one battle, and if he thinks victory can be too hardly bought, he may prefer an indecisive action. Should he succeed in crippling a ship or two near his own shores, they would have a bad night of it within the radius of action of the Japanese torpedo-boats, and Admiral Rojdestvensky is therefore not likely to be tempted to fight too close to Formosa.

Taking into consideration the probabilities of a Russian effort to lure Togo some distance from his base and a Japanese attempt to force the pace and cut off Rojdestvensky's chance of a retreat towards the mainland, a battle may be predicted in the neighbourhood of Pratas I. or even further to the south or east, but as intelligence is of as much importance to the Russians as to the Japanese, skirmishes between cruisers are likely to be frequent before the 12-inch guns of the battleships come into play. In scouting operations, though they have some fast ships, the Russians are greatly handicapped by want of armoured cruisers. Should the performance of Admiral Nebogatoff's ships equal that of the United States monitors that crossed the Pacific in the Spanish-American war, their arrival off Singapore may be looked for about the 30th of this month. Admiral Rojdestvensky may wish to have news of them before committing himself to any final step, and since there is more than a possibility that the co-operation of the Vladivostok ships has been called for, these considerations are sufficient to account for his delay. In fact there is little reason to expect the Russians to press for an engagement for some days, provided the French permit them to remain in their territorial waters, unless there appears to be a risk of Admiral Togo being able to add to his fighting strength at an early date. The Japanese however may

not consider it advisable to suit Rojdestvensky's convenience, and if they have nothing up their sleeves, the battle-fleet action cannot be put off for many days.

#### BETWEEN OUR FRIENDS.

THE Japanese Government appears to have protested to the French Government against the prolonged stay of Admiral Rojdestvensky at Kamranh Bay and has thus raised a question of international law which is as troublesome as it is doubtful and undecided. A neutral may receive a belligerent vessel in its territorial waters, or exclude it, at its discretion; so long as it does not permit anything in the nature of a hostile preparation or assist the belligerent ships of war in carrying on hostile operations. It seems to be the contention of Japan that France merely by permitting Rojdestvensky to stay in Kamranh Bay more than twenty-four hours has actually rendered or is rendering most effectual aid to the Russian fleet. Without the hospitality of French waters the fleet would have to sail and meet Admiral Togo within a determinate time, whereas now Togo's plans are deranged, since he can make no calculation as to Rojdestvensky's stay in French waters. Moreover it is believed that the Russian admiral is waiting until Admiral Nebogatoff's second portion of the fleet arrives when a selection will be made of the effective fighting vessels destined for the encounter with Togo: the "corks" being left behind to wait the result. If victory falls to the Russian admiral, these "corks" kept in safety will form a useful portion of his armament. It is on such grounds as these that the Japanese are apparently representing to the French Government that their hospitality to the Russian fleet really involves substantial assistance to it. While the Russian fleet was at Madagascar the Japanese did not give themselves much anxiety about the breach of the alleged twenty-four hours rule. This rule in fact is not a definite rule of international law. Each neutral can lay down its own rule in this respect: and as is pointed out in France, it has never been the practice there to fix a limit for the sojourn of belligerent vessels. At the beginning of the war France acted on her usual custom in not fixing any limit. The English rule has been that any ship of war or privateer of either belligerent entering British waters is required to depart within twenty-four hours, except in case of stress of weather, or of requiring repairs, or necessities for the crew. By the mere permission to allow the Russian fleet in French territorial waters in Cochin China France has not violated any rule of international law.

The serious point raised is whether in the peculiar circumstances we have mentioned France is rendering such effective aid to the Russian fleet as does, in fact, constitute a breach of her neutrality, and M. Rouvier's explicit statement in the debate in the Chamber on Wednesday does not materially lessen the danger. And this is, of course, the point at which Japan's contention becomes of serious importance to Great Britain through her alliance with Japan, which binds us to aid Japan in case she is attacked by two European Powers. If the strict meaning of the word attack is insisted on perhaps it would be difficult to maintain that, whatever assistance France rendered to Russia in such ways as the one in question, she was joining Russia in attacking Japan. And yet Japan might see in the circumstances attending Rojdestvensky's stay in Kamranh Bay a case where, as the Japanese press is saying, Japan would be compelled to obey the supreme law of her own safety rather than sentimental considerations. In other words, she might be led to disregard the neutrality of French territorial waters. As France would not accept such a position with the docility of the Chinese in similar circumstances we might then see the French and Russian fleets with one common objective, the Japanese fleet. What would become then of the fine distinction between an "attack" by these two Powers in aid of a common purpose of policy in the Far East and their union in this instance, though France's professed object would be to avenge the infringement of her neutral rights? In a position such as this it would

be exceedingly difficult to attempt a technical construction of our treaty with Japan. We might perhaps argue, with France herself, that as France had been exercising her strict rights of permitting the Russian fleet to remain in her territorial waters, she could not be held responsible for the special inconvenience it caused to Japan in the particular circumstances at that precise moment. If Japan felt compelled to act under a supposed vital necessity of defence could we maintain that we could divest ourselves of all interest or participation in the consequences? It seems exceedingly unlikely, and hence we are clearly in a position of great delicacy, where we are much at the mercy of the policy or the good feeling and self-restraint of Japan.

This is one of the results of our alliance with Japan which is not pleasant to contemplate. It is a more than usually awkward position since it happens at the moment of the greatest fervour of the entente cordiale. The situation would be appalling if we were suddenly involved through the Japanese alliance in a war with France in the midst of festivities to a French fleet. We might almost spare some pity for the distraction of the newspapers who have been effusive in their affection for the French entente and the alliance with Japan. They would be in Desdemona's painful position when between the rival claims of her father and her husband she exclaims piteously "I do perceive here a divided duty". We can hardly conceive that any class of Englishmen are so infatuated with affection for the Japanese as not to feel that war with France in any circumstance on their account would be a disaster of an intolerable character. Yet some have been so indiscriminately pro-Japanese that we have satisfaction in thinking that Japan so far has been more prudent and careful not to embarrass her ally unnecessarily than have been many of her British admirers. We may hope that her self-restraint may continue, and that she will not have an attack of nerves in the controversy which she has raised with the French Government. We are in the undesirable position of a common friend of two people who are engaged in a quarrel in which they may forget the friend's comfort and interest in looking after their own. It is not pleasant to be at other people's disposal and to depend on their discretion and goodwill, instead of on our own management of our affairs. There is no precise information yet of what has actually taken place in the discussion between France and Japan. The difficulty may be removed by the French Government taking up the position that the Baltic fleet is not in French waters as it did when the fleet was at Madagascar; and thus if Togo chose he would be free to attack Rojdestvensky without committing a violation of French territorial waters. Apart from such a rendering of the facts the hope of the situation lies in the desire of England and France to avoid causes of quarrel; diplomacy will strive to soothe and not to exacerbate the difficulties that have arisen.

#### SIR HORACE PLUNKETT'S REWARD.

THE penalty that Irishmen often pay for quick wits is indifference to the exact meaning of words. Where an Englishman would read a sentence twice to make sure of its exact meaning, an Irishman will guess the meaning, often inaccurately, before the sentence is finished. Irish Roman Catholics are accustomed to unjustifiable abuse from fanatical Protestants; they also (with the exception of their gentry) are accustomed to indiscriminate flattery from their political leaders. But a friend's criticism, offered from no motive but a desire to improve the conditions of public life, is something strange and unexpected, easily misconstrued.

The letter from Mr. Haviland-Burke, a Protestant representative of a predominantly Roman Catholic constituency, which appeared in the SATURDAY REVIEW for 15 April, suggests some important considerations in this connexion. His criticisms of the conduct of the Irish Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction are hardly relevant to our review of the

new edition of Sir Horace Plunkett's "Ireland in the New Century", and we need not re-state our views of the nature and importance of the department's work. We may say, however, that the pathetic picture of an enlightened County Council, careful to choose officials only on grounds of public efficiency, but over-ridden by a less scrupulous department, is a welcome sign that Nationalist politics have not yet, as we sometimes feared, killed all sense of humour in their devotees. It is true that we took no account of the position that "has been claimed for Sir Horace Plunkett" by persons unnamed, preferring to keep to the actual status of the author and the actual contents of the book which we were reviewing. If it had been the case that the attacks made upon Sir Horace had come from South Dublin or Galway voters who had understood Sir Horace to be a Roman Catholic and a Nationalist until he wrote a book which showed that he was neither, Mr. Haviland-Burke's point would be a legitimate one. No doubt a good many Roman Catholic Nationalists in both these constituencies voted for Sir Horace Plunkett who would not have voted for another Unionist candidate. They probably realised that he was free from Orange prejudices, and that on account of his industrial and co-operative programme he would be a more useful member than one whose theories about Home Rule were of the more popular pattern. But the attacks upon the book have, in fact, come mainly from two quarters. Certain journalists and politicians, disliking the policy of self-help before separation, seized the opportunity of discrediting the author of that policy by putting before a public (which reads nothing but newspapers) a misleading version of portions of his book. These gentlemen were reinforced by ecclesiastics keen to resent any criticism of their Church, some of whom honestly misunderstood Sir Horace's point of view, though others accepted from hearsay evidence the theory that a public man intimately associated with Roman Catholics in practical work (and therefore denounced by Orangemen) had insulted the religion of the majority of his countrymen. It must be remembered that there have been practically no public libraries in rural Ireland (although a movement for establishing them is now making progress), and that even very-well-to-do farmers never think of buying books other than a few standard works of devotion.

If there is one public man in Ireland whose record should secure him from accusations of religious bigotry it is Sir Horace Plunkett. But we regret to find that in the arguments which he bases upon Sir Horace's close association with many Roman Catholics in patriotic work Mr. Haviland-Burke, perhaps unconsciously, is countenancing a way of thinking which has done much harm in Ireland. It is the experience of anyone who has tried to induce the people to improve their houses or gardens, or generally to raise their condition by means within their own power, that at first the pupils regard themselves as conferring a favour upon the instructor. They do not think much of new notions, but being a courteous and good-natured people, they may consent to oblige a faddist who seems to mean well. Now Sir Horace Plunkett, who has nothing to gain by his exertions, has in effect suggested to the less prosperous inhabitants of Ireland that they should take some trouble to improve their condition by such means as co-operative dairies. Many of them have been persuaded, and have gained much by the new programme. But the moment Sir Horace writes some passages which annoy certain Roman Catholics, the cry goes up that he is under great personal obligations to Roman Catholics, who have, merely to oblige him, largely increased their actual incomes or their economic capacity by taking up improved farming or technical instruction. Every Roman Catholic, lay or ecclesiastic (outside the Regular Orders), has obviously a direct pecuniary interest in the prosperity of his own district. But that is not the light in which the uneducated see the relation between themselves and the economic reformer. They have done at his suggestion things they would never have thought of doing for themselves: therefore he owes them gratitude; therefore he must not say anything that can possibly annoy them, and must be more



harshly judged than inhabitants of "the official world" who have never asked the people to establish creameries. We were quite aware that in certain circles in Ireland it is an infinitely smaller crime to bite the hand that feeds you than to rap (even by accident) the mouth that you feed. But, until challenged, we did not think it necessary to enlarge upon the point. The Irish Parliamentary party certainly for some years treated the Department of Agriculture in a way which feelings of ordinary decency would naturally dictate, but which some of its members now advertise as an example of amazing "generosity". In other words, they made no attempt to keep from the people of Ireland any benefits which might result from the policy of the department. If any ramifications of that policy are now unfairly used against that party, they are entitled to protest. But their protest would carry more weight if it condescended to go into detail instead of ascribing to Sir Horace Plunkett motives the existence of which is refuted by his whole career.

The pitiable aspect of this kind of controversy is that the delight of battle upon inessential points weakens the forces of those who agree upon the immensely important question of Irish University education. The consensus of opinion in Ireland on this matter is remarkable. Roman Catholic Unionists like The O'Connor Don and Nationalists like Mr. Dillon, Anglican "Devolutionists" like Lord Dunraven, Unionists like Sir Horace Plunkett, and Nationalists like Mr. Haviland-Burke, desire to see better education for Roman Catholic laymen which does not mean new functions for bishops. Unfortunately many Irish members are controlled by Munster peasants who approve, or Ulster artisans and small farmers who hate, the idea of a "Catholic University" (in both cases with absolute ignorance of what the term means). The Roman Catholic Bishops accepted a system of primary education which was not such as they would have framed for themselves; it is a system with many grave faults, but its adoption marked an immense educational advance. They know that in the present state of higher education the secondary schools are delivered over to the worst system of cramming which has ever hampered a naturally intelligent people.

Opinion in Great Britain—the obstacle according to Mr. Balfour—is likely to be confirmed in its prejudices by these ecclesiastical dishonest attacks upon Sir Horace Plunkett. Yet the abstract arguments which apparently weigh with Englishmen are not serious. The "Times" triumphantly asks whether any Roman Catholic country endows a sectarian university, but does not inquire how it is that German Catholics, for example, enjoy a system which meets their needs. Until English opponents of the Irish demand can cite another country in which the Roman Catholic population was deprived of its property by Government action while a great Protestant University was established by the State, or another country in which the majority of the population, not wealthy enough to establish and maintain adequately even one college by private effort, is refused Government support for the foundation of such a university as it can conscientiously accept, it is somewhat futile to decide the case of Irish education by analogies.

#### THE NATIONAL ART COLLECTIONS FUND.

WE are glad to see from the first annual report of this society that the membership has nearly doubled since the first general meeting, and that out of the income made up of ordinary and additional subscriptions the Fund can point to a very fair record of purchases or of aid in purchasing pictures and objects of art for the national museums. The membership on 31 December was 551. This is a good beginning, but it is small beside the number of members such a society should have, and must have, if it is to be a power. At the same time an income of £1,000 is not to be despised, and we may remember that the ordinary grant to the National Gallery is no more than £5,000. We hope the list of members will double itself again in the coming year, and we appeal to the lovers of art among our readers who have not yet

joined to tax themselves at least to the amount of one guinea, the ordinary subscription to the Fund.

A little over £800 was spent in purchases, and this was divided between objects of art and pictures. Half the sum went towards the purchase of a very important Greek bronze relief which the British Museum was anxious to acquire. Here was one of the cases that the promoters of the Fund had in their mind when they started it. There are very few examples of Greek bronze workmanship so fine as this in the world, and there is keen competition among European and American museums to acquire anything of this order that appears in the market. It was secured at Christie's for £2,250, and the help of the Fund, added to what the Museum could afford to give, saved it for this country. On the other side of its activity the chief purchase of the Fund was an early picture by Watteau, discovered in an English collection by Mr. Claude Phillips, and by the goodwill of its owner, Colonel Browell, surrendered to the nation at a very moderate price. In this case again the Fund came to the help of one of our museums, the National Gallery of Ireland. London is now rich in Watteaus, thanks to the Wallace Gallery. Dublin possessed none, and the gallery there was glad to secure this interesting example by paying half the price. A second picture acquired was a "Madonna and Child" by Lazzaro Bastiani, a Venetian painter not hitherto represented in the National Gallery, nor in any public gallery north of the Alps, excepting that of Vienna. This is a purchase that will rather appeal to historical students of art than to those who only care for what is first-rate of its kind; but doubtless this interest is represented among the subscribers to the fund, as it is to a considerable extent in the National Gallery itself. In addition to these purchases several minor works of art have come to the Fund by gift and been handed over to the national collections.

It is part of the programme of the Fund to issue from time to time special appeals to the subscribers when more money is wanted for a particular purpose than the ordinary subscriptions supply. No special appeal was issued last year, but it appears from Lord Balcarras' speech at the annual meeting that such an appeal may shortly be made, and that its object will be the purchase of a picture by Whistler. This announcement will give satisfaction to a large number of the subscribers, who wish to see modern art as well as ancient considered, and it ought to meet with a hearty response from the general public as well. The exhibition just closed at the New Gallery has proved how great and general is the admiration now felt for Whistler's painting. The National Gallery ought to possess an example of each of his lines of work, a fine portrait, a nocturne, and one of the early pictures. It is no longer easy to acquire any of these, and the price to be paid for any one of them is not a small one. Twenty years ago a few hundreds would have bought first-rate examples of all three; now we have to watch our opportunity and pay thousands for any one. We therefore urge our readers to join patriotically in the present effort, and to communicate with Mr. R. C. Witt, the Hon. Secretary of the Fund, at 47 Victoria Street, S.W., who will supply particulars of the scheme.

We may take this opportunity of drawing the attention of students of art to two other useful societies, one of them started about a year ago, the other newly announced. The object of the first, calling itself the "Arundel Club", is to obtain photographs of pictures in private collections for the use of its members. It is unnecessary to enlarge on the advantages of this scheme. For one thing, it is a form of insurance for works of art against forgetfulness and destruction; it puts them and keeps them on record. It is also a valuable aid for students, to whom the particular collections may be inaccessible. The prime mover in forming this society, which has issued its first portfolio of photographs, was Sir Martin Conway. The Hon. Secretary is Mr. Robert Ross, of 10 Sheffield Gardens, Kensington, W.

The other scheme is that of the "Vasari Society", whose circular we have just received. Its object is the reproduction of drawings by Old Masters in public and

private collections. Mr. Sidney Colvin is chairman, and there is a strong committee of connoisseurs. The reproduction of drawings by collotype has reached a point at which the copy is nearly equal, for purposes of study, to the original. But publication in the ordinary way is a costly business. The Society hopes to obtain a sufficient number of subscribers to allow it to issue to them a portfolio of drawings annually in return for a guinea subscription. The larger the number of subscribers the larger will be the portfolio. We are glad to make the scheme more widely known, and may refer our readers for further information to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. G. F. Hill, at 10 Kensington Mansions, Earl's Court, S.W.

#### THE CHURCH AND THE LONDON SCHOOLS REPORT.

NO doubt the nonconformist members of the London County Council are hugging themselves in ecstasy at their admirable piece of humour in selecting Eastertide for the presentation of the report on the Church schools of London. It was a graceful Easter offering to the metropolitan bishops and clergy. Taken aright it may yet prove a valuable one; the draught offered in the hope of poisoning may prove a restorative, bitter but bracing. In that case the nonconformists, when they see the Church's influence only deepened and magnified by operation of their medicine, will think their ill-timed and ill-rehearsed. For it would be hypocrisy in us to pretend to doubt that the refusal of the Progressive party to deal with even the extreme cases of defective "voluntary" schools, until they could bring out a sweeping condemnation of them as a whole at one stroke, was a deliberate political device. It was thought that more harm could be done to the reputation of the Church in London by piling up into a single report, presented and published at a single moment, all the defects of all kinds that could be discovered in the Church schools. Moreover, there was always the chance that these schools would be getting worse while the report waited. The case against the Church would become more and more sensational. It was a petty and spiteful policy, mainly to be regretted because of the injury it was doing to large numbers of children attending defective schools. Had the Council taken up the worse cases with the utmost promptitude possible, by this time much lee-way could have been made up. But they preferred the good of their party to the good of the children. It shows the baneful effect of nonconformist influence on Progressive policy: for when not pricked by the goad of the political dissenter, the County Council does its educational work well, mainly, if not entirely, because it has a good staff of permanent officials. We believe Dr. Garnett and his assistants to be actuated solely by the desire to make the schools as effective as possible; we impute to them no animus against denominational schools, and we credit them with freedom from all political *arrière pensée*. Indeed we do not find in the report itself any of that Satanic malignity some unwise champions of the Church are now calling out against. We do not doubt that the committee of inspection was instructed not to minimise, in other words, if they erred at all in describing the defects of Church schools, to err on the side of excess. But frankly we believe it to be on the whole a fair and true report; that it was intended as an instrument for political ends is a fact not in any way to be charged against them. They had certain instructions and we consider they have been honestly carried out: we say this as Churchmen and champions of denominational religious teaching. We hope most sincerely that bishops and clergy and laymen interested in school policy will not make the disastrous mistake of indignant denial of the report's findings, or of minimising or explaining them away, or of attempting to prove that the standard set up is too high. That way lies ruin for religious education, and damage to the influence of the Church.

After all the report admits, not ungenerously, that the work done by these schools in very adverse circumstances is disproportionately good, and particularly selects for commendation some of the teaching. This

is especially pleasing, for the teachers in Church, Roman Catholic, and other "voluntary" schools have had a hard time. For the sake of religious earnestness many of them have renounced better prospects under the School Board; in circumstances of great difficulty, inconvenient buildings, sometimes actually unwholesome, poor apparatus, small or no playgrounds, salaries lower than those of School Board teachers, often absolutely very low, they have done their duty well. Their reward has been their own conscience; it has certainly not been any very generous recognition by their profession as a whole. The School Board teachers were, no doubt, better men-of-the-world and wondered how others could be such fools as to sacrifice pay for principles. Well, the County Council's inspecting staff has now fully recognised the good work done by these "voluntary" teachers in circumstances as embarrassing as the environment of the Board teachers was favourable. No Churchman can quarrel with this part of the report. And he ought not to resent its going on to say that in most of these schools the teaching staff is inadequate; that the teachers are too few and their qualifications hardly high enough. We all know this is the bare truth; and all intelligent supporters of Church schools have done their utmost to fix attention on the question of the teaching staff. But the *res angusta scholæ* has made it impossible to raise the staff to the level clergy and laity alike would desire. And then the report goes on to speak hardly of the school-buildings. And what incumbent will not admit the truth of everything that is said? Every vicar we have ever known has wished he could afford better school-buildings. We could not, and it is no blame to us that we could not. We did what we could and almost more than we could. It was the strength of our case for aid from the rates that it was not possible by private contribution to reach the desired standard in all the external necessities of school-work. If the Council's inspector had found the "voluntary" schools in a condition of ideal, or even satisfactory, efficiency, it would have gone far to throw very serious doubt on the case we set up for the urgency of the Act of 1902. Let us admit the justice of the report and face it like men. Above all let our ecclesiastical leaders give their mind to it, so that ultimately the Church may come to have a mind on educational policy. If she does, it will at any rate have the advantage of being an entirely fresh mind.

What ought we to do? Ought we to make frantic efforts to raise the money required to satisfy the inspector's standard? Is there much chance of such an effort succeeding? Times have changed. The rich man who is not a keen Churchman sees no object in keeping up a double set of schools; the rich man who is a keen Churchman to a great extent has been put off subscribing by the amount of public control over his schools and even public contribution to them. They have ceased to be the schools of a parish. The Kenyon-Slaney "clause" has had the effect we predicted for it of damping the enthusiasm of those who cared most for the schools. No wonder, for they are not really Church schools. And there is a large body of Church people who doubt if expenditure on schools is in present circumstances the best economy of Church revenue. In our view a wiser reply to the report will be an offer on the part of the Church to allow the State to replace her in secular education, to make all schools State schools, on the condition, the one condition, that the Church, in precisely the same way as every other religious communion, shall be granted the right by the State to give her own children religious teaching in school for a specified time during school hours in every elementary school in the country. The buildings, of course, are the Church's; the trust deeds in most cases do not require the buildings to be used as a public elementary school. If the elementary school is deprived of financial support by the local authority, the Church may close the school and use the building for other purposes. If the State wants the use of these buildings, a reasonable sum must be paid for them. We have urged this settlement over and over again. We are more convinced of its expediency every year; and we believe this report of the County Council will convince many Church-



men, who have hitherto looked rather askance at this suggestion, of the desirability of a settlement on these lines. We do not know how our bishops, or any of the clergy, can be satisfied to have vast numbers, and an ever-growing number, of Church children taught in schools where religious teaching cannot be given according to the principles of the Church of England. Is it not at least as important to reach these children as to retain the small remnant left to the Church of control in secular education?

### THE CITY.

THE check to business on the Stock Exchange has been still further pronounced during the past week. In the first place the account which includes the Easter holidays contains virtually but seven working days, and there is an indisposition on the part of the public to open fresh commitments for so short a period whilst the jobbers are anxious to level up their books as far as possible before the recess. Added to this is the situation in the Far East which will be a powerful deterrent to prices until the issue of the naval battle is known. A further factor in the depression in the Consol and gilt-edged market is the miscalculation made by the syndicate which tendered for the new Exchequer Bonds at a price which resulted in an allotment to them of the full amount applied for—namely, £1,200,000; but although the amount is not very large the price paid by the Stock Exchange syndicate referred to was 3s. per cent. above that of Lombard Street—the latter having put in at £98 11s. 6d. against the syndicate's bid of £98 14s. 6d. As Lombard Street—and by this expression one means in this instance the principal discount houses and banks—are the chief customers of the Stock Exchange in such securities as Exchequers, it follows that it will require a considerable period of cheap money before they are likely to become buyers at the higher price: the syndicate in the meantime have the bonds on their books and doubtless many of the dealers have sold other securities to provide the necessary funds or to lighten their obligations. The net result of these influences has been to depress prices. The shrinkage has also been apparent in most of the international stocks—Japanese and Russians particularly—and Home Rails have also drooped in sympathy with the general conditions.

The warning which we gave in our last issue as to the insecurity of the American railroad market has been fully borne out by the events of the past few days as the fluctuations in certain specialities—more especially Northern securities—have been extremely violent. We believe that there is a substantial measure of truth in the current statement that speculation in wheat has temporarily embarrassed a certain group in Wall Street, and to find margins for their operations in this commodity their railroad securities had to be realised. There is nothing so difficult of accomplishment as a corner in wheat for it is almost impossible to arrive at an accurate estimate of the actual supplies forthcoming—in the present instance we have known for some time past that a gamble has been in progress in "May wheat" and it would appear that the attempt to create a "corner" has failed. The sensational drop of Wednesday last in the quotation for Northern Securities reminds one of the remark attributed to Mr. Jay Gould who was asked if a certain stock would "go up". "Stocks never 'go up'" he replied, "Stocks are 'put up'—when they 'go' they 'go down'": decidedly there was no doubt about the "going down" of Northern Securities which dropped 16 points in New York in as many minutes and recovered 10 only to go back again in the next ten minutes. But we do not think the bottom is out of the market or likely to be for some time—the prosperity of the country will prevent it—but extreme caution is necessary. If the fusion of the Union Pacific, New York Central and Chicago and North-Western lines takes place, and notwithstanding the contradictions in the press we believe negotiations are taking place to this end, we are of opinion that there will be a renewal of marked activity, but substantially lower prices will be touched before the reaction takes place. As a long shot and for those who can take up

their purchases we should recommend Readings, as our information as to the position of the anthracite coal combination is most satisfactory.

Now that the "stags" of the new South African mining Trust—the Central mining and Investment Corporation—have mostly taken their profit the price has recovered to 2½ premium and is likely to improve still further. It would be foolish to expect any immediate upward movement in prices as a result of the operations of the Trust as the managers are quite unlikely to rush into the market to buy indiscriminately. It cannot be denied that the provision of such a large sum of new money must be a source of strength to the market as a whole, but the process of re-establishing confidence among the public must necessarily be of slow growth. Actual returns from the mines, greater milling profits and lower working costs must tell in the long run, and the withdrawal of many speculators from the American market with substantial profits to re-employ should be to the advantage of the Kaffir market which has lain under a cloud for so long. The decision in regard to the income-tax on the dividends of the De Beers Company will affect a large number of shareholders throughout the country, and the determination to carry the appeal to the House of Lords if necessary will doubtless meet with the approval of everybody concerned. It is certainly a great hardship on persons of relatively small means who may have invested either in De Beers shares or in Bulfontein obligations which are guaranteed by the De Beers to be compelled to pay colonial income-tax as well as the English tax.

The private telegrams to hand as to the satisfactory rains which have fallen in Victoria and New South Wales and also in Queensland in a lesser degree, must be good reading to the numerous persons who have investments in Australian companies. The succession of good years which Australia has lately experienced will go far to compensate for the long period of misfortune; and if the present lambing season turns out as well as it promises a bumper year may be expected. The prosperity of the pastoral and agricultural districts is naturally reflected in the affairs of the banks which have branches scattered throughout the country, and Australia possesses three of the strongest of our colonial banks. In continuance of the series of short remarks on the principal banks operating in our colonies and the East which, from the prudence with which their affairs are conducted, we consider desirable investments for those who can face the remote contingent liability, we give below a few details respecting the three most influential Australian banks whose shares are actively dealt in here: there are certain local banks which are not known in London.

	Share value and paid	Capital	Reserve	Price	Yield
	£	£	£	£	£ s.
Bank of Australasia ..	40	1,600,000 1,600,000 pd.	1,200,000	93	5 3
Bank of New South Wales ..	20	2,000,000 2,000,000 pd.	1,382,000	40½	4 18
Bank of New Zealand ..	3½	500,000 500,000 pd. 1,000,000 4 p.c. stk. 1914	23,000	5½ 104	2 17 3 11
Union Bank of Australia ..	75	4,500,000 1,500,000 pd. 600,000 4 p.c. stk. 1915	1,060,000	47 102	5 5 3 12

The first-named two banks have a contingent liability to the extent of an equal amount of the fully-paid shares which can be called into effect only on the winding-up of the banks, but the reserves are most substantial, it will be observed. The Bank of New Zealand works mainly on the capital derived from the 4 per cent. stock guaranteed by the Government which will fall to be reconsidered in 1914, the date of maturity, but it is quite unlikely that the guarantee will not be renewed.

One of the most interesting of recent issues is now before the public in the prospectus of the Indian Electric Supply and Traction Company, which offers for subscription 1,000 shares of £5 each and £125,000 6 per cent. construction debenture stock at par, £100,000 of the latter having been subscribed for and will be allotted. The capital of the company is sufficiently liberal to provide for future requirements as it is £600,000, and while the present sphere of enterprise is to be at Cawnpore we gather that the company does not propose

to confine its operations to that city. The directorate is most respectable and the price paid to the promoters, viz. £4,500 for the initial cost of survey, expenses, &c., does not appear excessive. The remarkable success of the Calcutta Tramways Company since the substitution of electric-power for horse-power augurs well for the present enterprise, which will be located in an extremely prosperous and populous city. The general conditions of Cawnpore offer a fair field for electric traction, always provided that efficient and careful management will allow the charges to the public to be sufficiently low to permit the poorer native to use the tramcar system.

### INSURANCE.

#### SCOTTISH WIDOWS'. SCOTTISH PROVIDENT.

THE original "Prospectus of a plan for establishing in Scotland a general fund, for securing provision to widows, sisters, and other females; to be called the Scottish Widows' Fund" was published in 1811. The Society has long since surpassed all the expectations of success contemplated in its early days, and to a greater extent than perhaps any other company it exhibits the permanent stability of well-managed Life assurance.

The greater part of the assurances in force in this country participate in profits, and for some years past many companies have shown great fluctuations in their bonuses, the result being that the policy-holders have obtained much smaller returns than they would have received from other companies maintaining an uniform and higher rate of bonus. The uniformity of bonus results such as the Scottish Widows' have declared without alteration for thirty-five years past, justifies the presumption, which the present position of the Society confirms, that at least the same rate of bonus will be continued in the future. The element of uncertainty is therefore removed, and a policy-holder in the Society practically receives the benefit of fixed results characteristic of non-participating assurance with guaranteed additions, accompanied by the advantages of participating assurances whereby the whole of the profits are distributed among the holders of with-profit policies. Even people who know little or nothing about Life assurance are usually aware that they cannot do amiss to buy their policies from the Scottish Widows' Fund. The consequence is that the new business is always very large. In 1904 over 2,600 new policies were issued, assuring more than £1,500,000. In spite of this large volume of new business the expenses were less than 10 per cent. of the premium income, which is a very low rate of expenditure, and leaves a margin for surplus of about 14 per cent. of the premiums, since the provision set aside for future expenses and profits is nearly 24 per cent. of the premium receipts. To this source of surplus must be added about 15s. per cent. per annum of the funds, while further profits are derived from the mortality experienced being considerably less than that calculated and provided for.

The Scottish Provident Institution is only second in magnitude among the Scottish Life assurance companies to the Scottish Widows' Fund. It works on very different lines, but in its own way is equally successful. Its principal feature is to provide Life assurance protection at a small cost. It therefore charges very low rates of premium and limits the payment of bonuses to those policy-holders who survive until the premiums paid, accumulated at 4 per cent. compound interest, amount to the sum assured. For a long time this was the only class of participating policy issued by the Institution, but in recent years it has also issued Endowment assurances. The advantages of being able to obtain a large amount of assurance protection at a relatively low cost are, however, so great and so obvious that it is natural to find the Scottish Provident transacting a very large new business. In 1904 new policies were issued assuring more than £1,250,000, a result which was accomplished by the expenditure of only 11·7 per cent. of the premium income. In whatever way regarded this rate of expenditure is very low, but it indicates greater economy of management than would appear by comparison with other companies. Not only are the rates of premium very much lower than

the average for the same class of policy, but expensive forms of assurance, such as Endowment and other investment policies, form only a small proportion of the business of the Institution. Consequently the economy in management, which is obvious even to the casual observer, is in reality much more marked than it appears to be.

In spite of the fact that Life assurance at the lowest cost is the primary object of the Scottish Provident, more than 75 per cent. of the claims paid last year was in respect of policies which had participated in the surplus, and the bonus additions averaged considerably over 50 per cent. of the original assurances. For an office which assigns to bonuses the secondary importance which is appropriate, this result is a notable indication of excellent management.

#### LORD ROSEBERY'S BINARY STARS.

AT first sight there is an air of novelty about Lord Rosebery's recent suggestion that the best Government would be one in which there would be double holders of every office, one to talk, the other to work; an ornamental minister, blithe and debonair, who toils not nor spins anything but words, and another who eats his country's bread in the sweat of his brow. Nature has anticipated Lord Rosebery in her arrangements. There are two sides to the moon, as there are to everything else, but we never see more than one side, which also applies to many other things, and it is always the same side that shines. It is the side about which all the romance and the poetical ballads cluster; it is of that only we think when we talk of the fair regent of the heavens. Very natural, no doubt, but very unfair to the dark side of the moon, which corresponds to the place which would be filled by Lord Rosebery's working minister in association with his brilliant and rhetorical coadjutor who would do all the shining in public. But perhaps the nearest analogy to this is to be found in what the astronomers call the binary stars. They are duplicates, one of which is bright and shining, often visible even to the naked eye, while its companion is black and opaque, and its presence can only be inferred from the disturbances it produces on the more glorious orb. The parallel does not quite hold, as for all that we know the refulgent, glittering, scintillating, sparkling star, the Lord Rosebery of the stellar firmament, may do as much work as the other; and this would not be Lord Rosebery at all. Also it may well be that Lord Rosebery was not thinking so much of the moon or the stars as of himself, and did not get his hint from them but from a profound study of his own personality and its incomparable fitness for playing the part of a talking minister. We may guess securely that it was to himself in the capacity of talking and not of working minister that his fancy lightly turned and imagined great possibilities.

Politicians and other artists have never been so given to abnegation of themselves as to be willing to work for the sake of work, and leave to others the glory of talk and public applause. It is by talk, and not by work, that popular estimates are made, as no one knows better than Lord Rosebery; and what politician is going to resign his share of glory for the sake of efficiency? We do not conceive that the "working" minister would be more tolerant of the opinions his talking colleague might hold of his work or his way of representing it than the artist generally is of the critic, unless the talking minister's whole duty were merely to hold a brief for his twin-minister. But if he were reduced to that, the post would not be what Lord Rosebery's fancy pictures it. To have all the delights of the talking person you must be supposed to have done the work yourself, or else you must criticise somebody else who has really done the work on the assumption that you would have done it a great deal better. The ordinary member of Parliament in these days is not in a particularly enviable position, though, as Lord Rosebery himself points out, he has really become only a talking coadjutor of his party's Cabinet. It is no use for him to attempt to think or work—that is wholly for



the Cabinet. He is a fool to try, as Lord Rosebery reminds him. And therefore he now gets little of the glory of the legislator; it is all reserved for the members of the Cabinet who do the work, or are supposed to do it, and exercise their right of talking about it on conspicuous occasions. That is their reward. But the glory comes not through the work but through the talk.

Lord Rosebery has a true instinct of that law of politics. We may be sure he would not care to be one of the great permanent officials who are like the supposed working minister in that they do much thinking and working but no talking; but are unlike the member of Parliament for whom no arrangements are made nowadays in the expectation that he will either think or work. It seems rather hard on these permanent officials that they should be debarred from the glory of the talking minister, but after all we can contemplate their self-sacrifice with more equanimity than we can the prospect of establishing a separate order of human beings whose sole function would be to talk and do nothing. The proposal is an anachronism as we are now less tolerant than ever of mere talk even from the mouths of people who do actually work. What is called the decay of oratory in Parliament the pulpit and the Church is very much due to this feeling. We cannot deny to the man who works the pleasure and honour of talking about it; but on the whole we reckon the value by his work and not by his talk. There have been artists who had "ghosts" and authors whose works have been written by others in their name; but we have an ugly term to describe their operations. We like the sermons of the clergyman to be the expression of his own feelings and experiences. Too much "devilling" even at the Bar becomes suspicious; and the "quack" in medicine is the mellifluous and plausible talker who has more eloquence and artifice than science or practical skill. In short there is a healthy prejudice against the mere talker in any profession: the man who has not done what he talks about. If we cannot have the Cæsar, we are inclined to condemn the Cicero; and heaven deliver us from a whole order of Ciceros as Lord Rosebery would have.

An afterthought occurs: who would be dark particular star to Lord Rosebery's bright one? Perhaps Lord Spencer would take the job. But he is not a true dark orb. He has a struggling light, which makes him incapable of the part either of visible or invisible star.

#### ENCORE UNE AFFAIRE.

SAYS a Parisian, "Voici le printemps".

Says another Parisian, "C'est vrai: voici le printemps".

And says a third Parisian, "Mais c'est certain: voici le printemps".

Not very original or remarkable observations, perhaps—but then my three Parisians, as they idle in the Luxembourg Gardens, confess to being "under the influence of Spring". This "influence", they add, is both curious and admirable. One is a boy again. One hums little tunes, one sends pebbles flying with the point of one's stick, and a hundred times a day one finds oneself giving vent to sighs and exclamations of satisfaction. Life is agreeable, mankind after all is amiable and sympathetic—in fact, such is "the influence of Spring" that one smiles at everyone and everything.

In the quieter corners of the Luxembourg old gentlemen in a rêverie or smiling upon the children, or reading. Much about the Spring in the newspapers, which predict a brilliant, an "incomparable" season. There is to be infinite "entertaining". At the theatres new plays by Capus, Hervieu, Lavedan, and Brioux are to be presented. And—that is not all. No, that is not all. Spring has brought us what we most prize, what we most revel in. As I look into my paper I behold with joy, I behold with rapture, the great staring headline—

"L'Affaire".

Of course, rejoicing in Paris. With us, sunshine; with us, an Affair. And so we may once again sit on

the terraces of cafés, and gossip wonderfully, and whisper startling secrets, and listen to the wild, hoarse cries of camelots. Particularly happy is an old friend of mine who, although accustomed to Affairs, nevertheless receives each new one with enthusiasm. Gaily he asks, "How many affairs have you known?" And when I inform that I have "known" seven Affairs in seven years, he replies, "When you have lived seventy years in Paris, you will have known seventy more Affairs. I, mon cher, am at my forty-third; and without an Affair I should be wretched. But there will always be an Affair, and so I shall never be wretched". Politely, I ask him whether he is satisfied with the present Affair. "Certainly", he retorts, "it is excellent. A captain of the admirable name of Tamburini cries, 'There shall be an army, and the army shall march to the Elysée and seize and hide away the infamous Loubet. Also, it shall seize and hide away his villainous ministers and the abominable chief of the police. Then it shall produce Prince Victor Bonaparte and proclaim him Emperor of France and of the French. And thus shall it destroy the ignoble Republic' . . . But—the captain of the admirable name of Tamburini is detected. And when he is detected, it is discovered that he has accomplices. All the journalists in Paris in emotion, all the police looking for Tamburini's army, his horses, his ammunition, and his rifles. Rumours and rumours. Arrests—including a German. Private houses visited by magistrates in quest of compromising papers. Why, it is a very chic Affair; and all true Parisians should be more than satisfied". They especially delight in the name "Tamburini", they love to refer to "the army of Tamburini" and to "the ammunition of Tamburini", and they love to draw vivid pictures of Tamburini and his army whisking the President and his ministers and the chief of the police off into hiding. Would they have "gone" quietly? Would Tamburini have worn a mask? And would he have been stern or chivalrous with his prisoners? . . .

On all lips the "admirable" name; "Tamburini—Tamburini—Tamburini".

Inevitably, in the Latin Quarter, the "conspiracy" to kidnap M. Loubet is discussed excitedly and amazingly by Paul, Pierre, and Gaston and by Mlles. Musette, Margot, and Mimi. It is agreed that "le Père Loubet" has "no luck". Scarcely was he President than M. Paul Déroulède was inviting General Roget to take possession of the Elysée. Cried M. Paul Déroulède, "A l'Elysée, général; à l'Elysée". Poor M. Loubet was at Félix Faure's funeral. "If General Roget had accepted M. Paul Déroulède's invitation", says Paul, "Loubet, on returning to the Elysée, would perhaps have found the General occupying his arm-chair. And Loubet would have said, 'Pardon, Monsieur le général, but that is my arm-chair'. And the General would have replied, 'Pardon, Monsieur le late President, but it is my arm-chair. J'y suis, j'y reste'. And all the time M. Paul Déroulède would have been crying—'Vive la Patrie, Vive la France'". Greatly impressed by Paul's recital are Murger's daughters. "And M. Paul Déroulède," asks Mlle. Mimi, "was he an accomplice in the Affair Tamburini?" To make himself interesting, Paul remains silent. "Voyons", continues Mlle. Mimi, "tell us about M. Paul Déroulède and the Captain Tamburini". And then, solemnly and mysteriously, does Paul reply: "When one is discussing an Affair, one must be cautious and discreet. If your Paul said all he knew, he would probably be arrested. From one of these tables a man would rise and command, 'Follow me. You belong to Captain Tamburini's army, and you must come to the bureau of M. Lepine, the chief of the police.' Yes; even in this café, are we watched by M. Lepine's agents; therefore, Mimi, it would be reckless of your Paul to speak too familiarly of the Captain Tamburini and M. Paul Déroulède. He may only inform you that M. Déroulède is in exile in the Spanish town of S. Sébastien, and that he passes most of his time in writing out telegrams that run, 'Vive l'Armée—Vive la Patrie—Vive la France.'"

"Does he mean the Captain Tamburini's army?" asks Mlle. Mimi.

"I cannot reply", curtly replies Paul.

Still, over M. Lepine, Paul becomes communicative.

I hear that for the last fortnight M. Lepine has not once enjoyed a night's rest. He has only taken naps—by day—in a chair. "Was he protecting M. Loubet?" inquires Mlle. Mimi. "No", replies Paul, "he has not passed his nights in the Elysée—but from midnight and until dawn he has been looking for the army, the horses, the ammunition, and the rifles of the Captain Tamburini". And then, most graphically, does Paul give an account of M. Lepine's "nights". . . . On the very stroke of twelve, the Chief of the Police, accompanied by twenty trusty men, starts forth on his strange expedition. In the sky, stars; also a moon. And by the light of the moon one sees that M. Lepine and his men carry spades, carry pick-axes; and they look like gravediggers, on their way to a cemetery. But they go to no cemetery. They go—first—to the Champs Elysées. And there, by the light of lanterns, they dig, and they dig. Asks M. Lepine, "Any rifles?" Asks M. Lepine again, "Any ammunition?" But—no ammunition and no rifles. "Then", says M. Lepine, "we will go to the Champ de Mars". There more digging, always by the light of lanterns; but never a rifle and never a cartridge. And M. Lepine becomes angry. And M. Lepine declares, "It is certain that the Captain Tamburini has buried rifles and ammunition in Paris, and it is imperative that they be found". So—onwards. One digs up the fortifications. One digs at Montmartre. One digs on terrain vague. One digs on the banks of the Seine. One digs in the Bois de Boulogne. One digs on the Longchamps race-course. Heavens, how one digs by the light of the lanterns; and heavens, how M. Lepine obstinately declares, "It is certain that the Captain Tamburini has buried rifles and ammunition in Paris, and it is imperative that they be found". Again—onwards. One digs up in Belleville. One digs under the shadow of Notre Dame. One digs in the Zoological Gardens. And—

"Oh!" exclaims a digger.

"Ammunition? Rifles?" inquires M. Lepine.

"I was mistaken", replies the digger. "Only a stone."

Dawn breaks and sees—M. Lepine and his men still digging. And not only do they dig; but now, in their desperation, do they take to "sounding" stone walls. An assault upon walls! Harmless walls suspected; excellent walls injured; venerable walls subjected to blows from a vulgar pick-axe. And then—when the first workmen appear fresh and healthy in the streets of Paris—M. Lepine and his twenty men, dusty, dishevelled, and exhausted, limp home with their pick-axes and their spades. And a few hours later, when the Parisian goes abroad—what does he see? He sees—here, there, and everywhere—great pits and great mounds of earth; and exclaims, "Do I dream? Am I sane? The Métropolitain is finished, and yet here, before me, are the very same excavations I saw in 1899".

Yes—Paris dug up, Paris all pits, Paris all wreckage. And as Parisians pick their way carefully about the city, M. Lepine takes naps in his chair. Comes a knock at the door. And up springs M. Lepine and excitedly he asks, "Rifles? Ammunition?" Napping, too, in their chairs, are his twenty trusty men. Enter their wives or their children. And up spring the diggers and excitedly they ask, "Rifles? Ammunition?"

"Then", continues Paul, "is M. Lepine awakened by the telephone. Twice—thrice—four times—a dozen times—does the telephone deliver the same angry message."

"What message?" asks Mlle. Mimi.

"The telephone says—'Monsieur le Préfet, some miscreants have been breaking up my garden-wall.'"

"And what does M. Lepine reply?" inquires Mlle. Mimi.

"M. Lepine replies, 'Any rifles? Any ammunition?'"

"How terrible!" exclaims Mlle. Mimi, vaguely.

"Yes", agrees Paul. "Such is the Captain Tamburini."

JOHN F. MACDONALD.

## SONGS FROM ARNO HOLZ.

(From *Dichtungen zu den Gesängen*.)

SPRING, my beloved, whither art thou flown,  
My heart still beats the tune thy birds did sing,

The world was then a posy of sweet flowers,  
But the fragrance now away is blown  
And a beggar now is the world, fair spring.  
Wandering barefoot in the snow  
Through the unending dreary hours.  
Outside the pines their cold dark vigil keep  
And inside in the oven's glow  
The roasted apples sing to sleep  
And the ice on the roof lies thick and deep.  
In sooth, thou com'st again, I know, I know  
That thou com'st soon again  
And in a little while  
The violet's coy smile  
Will tell of spring's fair reign.

Over the stars there floats a harp,  
Whereon the pure Night plays, and sings,  
Sings so that mortal hearts do thrill  
With the ecstasy sweet and sharp:  
And very suns are the golden notes  
That issue from the sacred strings:  
Over the stars a harp there floats  
Whereon the pure Night plays and sings.

The hammer pipes in yonder dell,  
Spring blooms, my heart is strong and well:  
Before my eyes I hold my hand  
And gaze upon the shimmering land:  
Like a halo of gold round everything  
Is spread the soft sweet breath of spring,  
In quiet and sunshine floats the air.  
With scent of violets everywhere;  
And everywhere invisible  
Tinkles gently the Sabbath bell.  
The hammer pipes in yonder dell,  
Spring blooms, my soul is strong and well.

HORACE B. SAMUEL.

## A LESSON FROM THE COURT THEATRE.

PERFORMANCES of "The Trojan Women" at the Court Theatre will be given at intervals throughout this month. I cannot help thinking they ought to have begun earlier in Lent, and to cease at Easter. They are very beautiful; but they are also very penitential. I am not one of the queer folk whom Sir Oliver Lodge scorns for their refusal to go where a sense of pity and awe will be stirred in them. I enjoy an æsthetic sorrow not less keenly than an æsthetic joy. I am not one of the people who, says Mr. Gilbert Murray, object to "The Trojan Women" on the ground that it is "too harrowing". My objection is that the play isn't harrowing enough—isn't harrowing at all. It harrowed the Athenians, no doubt. Me it leaves quite cold. Not that I am insensible to all performances of Greek tragedy. Both "Agamemnon" and "Alcestis" have given me at Bradfield something (I conceive) like the true and original thrill. "Hippolytus", however, in the modern theatre, with footlights and limelights, and with the English language (even as used by such a poet-scholar as Mr. Gilbert Murray), sent that thrill only very faintly through me. What chance, then, of a thrill at all from "The Trojan Women" in similar conditions? For the play is not a play. It is but an interlude of lamentation. For



Hecuba, and Andromache, and those others, our hearts may bleed, quite profusely, when the legends of them are shown to us in terms of tragic conflict. An Athenian audience, in the very fibre of whose minds those legends were implicated, and who took as a matter of course all that had befallen and was yet to befall these great persons, was in ready mood to be made miserable by "The Trojan Women". But to us these great persons are not definite enough for so indefinite a mode of presentation. This or that legend must be enacted, if we are to weep. Vague reminiscences and foreshadowings of the many legends draw no tears to our eyes. An afternoon of wailings that wake no echo in us is a very painful sort of afternoon. It is an afternoon of boredom. In dull modern comedies I often see all the dramatis personæ shouting with laughter while dead silence reigns in the auditorium. They seem to think that thus they will drown the silence. If they would but, on the contrary, catch our grave demeanour across the footlights, the whole effect would be much less deadly. Similarly, at the Court Theatre the other day, I could not help wishing that the performers would be less awfully stricken. Feeling the lack of emotion among us, they seemed to be ever piling on the agony, in the hope that at last the structure must topple over on us. The harder they worked, the safer were we, alas!

But, though I grieved to behold so much waste of energy, I rejoiced to find how much talent, and how much good training, was here to be wasted also. Miss Marie Brema as Hecuba, Miss Wynne-Matthison as Andromache, Miss Edyth Olive as Cassandra, and Miss Gertrude Kingston as Helen, all played with a right conception of what is needed in a performance of poetic tragedy. All of them were dramatic, expressing the several characters, and the various grades of emotion, of the women impersonated by them. But to be dramatic—to be real—was not their sole aim. Evidently, they held it of equal importance that they should be poetic. They remembered that they were speaking the lines of a poet translated by a poet. They remembered that "The Trojan Women" is not a modern tragedy in prose, and that to it poetry is co-essential with the effect of truth. None of them—no! not Miss Gertrude Kingston, who thoroughly dissociated herself from her usual self, though the less elastic critics have not recognised the achievement, and have chidden her for their own defect—ever for one moment sacrificed sound and rhythm to every-day naturalness. Beauty of diction, and dignity of port and gesture, were by none brushed aside as impediments. I hope Mr. Otho Stuart, of the Adelphi Theatre, will take his whole company, one fine afternoon, in wagonettes, to Sloane Square. Example is better than precept. What I wrote about the performance of "Hamlet" may have had no perceptible effect at the Adelphi. Mimes are coy of lay mentors. But I doubt not they will learn from fellow-mimes, who have, in their turn, had the advantage of being controlled by a fellow-mime stage-manager with a clear knowledge of what's what from the standpoint of art. Not even Mr. Granville Barker's controlling hand has sufficed to make "The Trojan Women" a thing worth seeing. But his labour were not in vain if it could be, in the indirect way which I have suggested, extended to "Hamlet". Of course, Shakespeare and Euripides are not one, and must not be interpreted by precisely the same means. But each man wrote tragedies in verse. And beauty of utterance, and dignity of demeanour, are needed equally in interpretation of each man's work.

Though you may not have the chance of making many converts, you ought not to cease from preaching what seems to you needful. Though a dramatic critic has, as I have said, little influence on mimes, he ought not to content himself with perfunctory praise of them. I do not (I regret to say) wonder at the praises that have been sung over "Hamlet". Mostly, the critics do not care about poetry, and a prosaic rendering of it offends them not at all, and leaves them free to scatter the conventional epithets which save them the trouble of trying to realise their impressions (if any) of the performance. Among the critics who undoubtedly do care about poetry, and about poetic drama, Mr. William

Archer must surely be reckoned. He cannot be reckoned—would be, indeed, the last to reckon himself—among experts in the general art of acting. In criticising the performers in a modern play, he seldom ventures beyond epithets, making a poor pendant to his always interesting examination of the play itself; and I think he has chafed himself in print for this shortcoming. But on Shakespearean performances he has always spoken as one having authority—the authority of his knowledge and love of Shakespeare's plays. Even so he has been speaking about Mr. Irving's Hamlet. And listen! "I hear it said that his Hamlet is deficient in poetry. What this objection means I do not rightly know." Mr. Archer, who loves Shakespeare's poetry so much, does not know what we mean when we object to a performance on the ground that it is not poetic. He might say "This performance seems to me quite poetic: I dissent from you who think it isn't". Then we should not hold up hands of sorrow and amazement. But, having made the strange avowal that I have quoted, he proceeds to guess that the objection to what he likes so much "has something to do, perhaps, with Mr. Irving's lack of smoothness and elegance in the lighter moments of the part", and to suggest also that the objectors desire "an amiable and sentimental Hamlet". All this is quite unworthy of Mr. Archer. In point of fact, Mr. Irving's Hamlet is as smooth and elegant a person as need be; but his smoothness and elegance are of a modern kind—the "round-the-corner" kind which appeals so strongly to that dangerous rival of Mr. Archer in love of Elizabethan poetry, Mr. W. L. Courtney. As for amiability and sentimentality—these, too, are but red herrings across the trail. We might not object to salience of these qualities in a rendering of Hamlet: Hamlet comprises them among his numberless qualities. But we are not such fools as to blame an actor for making pre-eminent in Hamlet such sterner qualities as may happen to inhere in himself. Psychologically, Hamlet gives scope for an infinite variety of interpretations—"all of them right". All that we demand of every actor who plays Hamlet is that he shall pay as much attention to the poetry as to the drama. "Mr. Irving's Hamlet is consistently dramatic", says Mr. Archer; "and that, after all, is the main point". It is, say we, one of two main points. We want a consistently dramatic and poetic Hamlet. A prosaic Hamlet does not satisfy us, to whom Shakespeare is not less a poet than a dramatist. And by a prosaic Hamlet we mean—assuming Mr. Archer not to know that we mean—a Hamlet who speaks his lines without attention to their sound and rhythm. Shakespeare's poetry and drama are so woven into each other that we doubt whether a prosaic Hamlet can be dramatic. Make the play realistic—bring the play down, as Mr. Irving brings it, to the plane of common life—and it ceases to move us. But, as generous antagonists, we won't press this point. The point that we do press is that Shakespeare was a poet. And we are surprised at having to press it against the bosom of Mr. Archer.

MAX BEERBOHM.

#### THE RUSSIAN EASTER.

OF the Northern countries, Russia is the one which continues to attach a national and strictly orthodox importance to the several seasons of Carnival, Lent and Easter. Carnival, or "Butter Week", as the Russians call it, is a general holiday. As with the old customs of Western Carnivals, there are pagan relics in the Russian festival too. But the relics of Paganism in Russia have often an extraordinary blending of Scandinavian and Asiatic myths, under a veneer of Christianity. There is nothing here that recalls either Greece or Rome. In the country districts a fantastic figure called Masslianitsa (the Butter Goddess) is prepared for Carnival week. The peasants drive it about upon a gaily decorated sledge, singing special songs and horovode (folk choruses) reserved for this special season. At the end of the week the Butter Goddess, which is not unlike our Guy Fawkes, is burnt, and formal farewell is bidden to pleasure for the week

that precedes Easter. In the towns the favourite outdoor amusement of the people during Carnival week is sought on the exhilarating, artificial ice hills. Unsweetened pancakes, or blinni, constitute the chief daily dish in every household. Educated Russians have now to a certain degree emancipated themselves from the strict penance and abstinence prescribed during Lent by the Orthodox Church, which forbids even fish on many days and during Lent Week. The Imperial theatres, however, usually remain closed for the forty days, dances and big social functions also cease, and in the provinces, billiards, cards, and gambling are tabooed in the restaurants and clubs. Concerts are allowed, at which secular music is permitted. The term so familiar to English ears of so-called "sacred" music, is unknown to the Russian, by the way. To his ear all good music is sacred. One week of Lent even the most lax Russians usually elect to keep rigorously. It is generally Holy Week. The churches are then crowded with penitents of both sexes, seeking absolution for their sins. Previous to approaching the confessional, a quaint and rather touching custom obtains during this week, namely, the habit of asking the forgiveness of one's neighbours for any slight or wrong committed towards them. From this practice may possibly have sprung the Russian word "Prastchâyte" (forgive), the equivalent of our "good-bye". With Easter Eve dawns the principal and most solemn Russian festival of the whole year, alike for rich and poor. At the midnight mass every church is ablaze with candlelight; the shrines and ikons are brilliantly illuminated, and each member of the congregation bears a lighted wax taper. The military and state officials appear in parade uniform; civilians and fashionable ladies in evening dress; the people in holiday attire. After the midnight benediction comes the blessing of the "pâska" (the breaking-fast bread), consisting of a small saffron cake, a toy pyramid of stiff curds and an egg, the products of the three representative geneses of man's food—the Earth, the Cow, and the Fowl. The egg—the shell of which is broken by the newly hatched chicken—is the emblem of Christ's Resurrection from the Tomb. This triple "bread" offering is brought by the more pious of the worshippers for the priest's blessing, and carried home after mass, to be placed on the festive Easter breakfast-table as a symbol that the Lenten fast is at an end.

One of the finest chapters ever penned by Tolstoi is his description of this wonderful Russian Eastertide, which occurs in his novel "Resurrection". It should be added that in the Russian language the name of Sunday, "Voskresenye", is identical with the word resurrection, and adopted therefrom. Those who have happened to come across Korolenko's idyl of "The Old Bell Ringer" will also remember the beautiful Easter background of the story, a background familiar to anyone who may have witnessed an Easter festival in a Russian village. The Easter week is the chief occasion for Russian family and friendly reunion and rejoicing. What Christmas-boxes are to us or les étrennes to the French on New Year's Day, Easter gifts are to the Russians. Egg-shaped presents of every imaginable size and value are the order of the day. Sometimes these Easter gifts assume very substantial proportions. We once saw at St. Petersburg an Easter egg of gigantic dimensions, containing nothing smaller than a brougham, destined for a charming, and, no doubt, delighted recipient. The Russian is decidedly no "happy medium" man; he runs to extremes where presents are involved, as in everything that he does. At Easter the Russians not only celebrate the miraculous Resurrection of the Son of God and their own spiritual awakening from the bonds of sin, but the festival also suggests to them in a very eloquent manner the resurrection of the whole earth and the release of all the agencies of nature from the enthrallment of winter. Nowhere more than in the vast expanse of Northern Russia is this annually recurring lesson of the physical world so forcibly inculcated. For here perhaps, more than anywhere on the face of the globe, the prolonged winter, with its frost and snow, abruptly disappears and is replaced by a verdant spring, almost summer-

like in its suddenness of warmth and sunshine. The various aspects of the Christian feast as observed throughout the land of all the Russias are particularly significant from a political, as well as a social point of view. For certainly nothing serves better to illustrate and emphasise the deep-set consciousness of homogeneity both in religion and patriotism which pervades the Russians as a people and as a nation, and unites them democratically, whatever their speculative detractors may say to the contrary.

#### GREEK PAINTED VASES.

THE commonest utensils which man from time immemorial had learnt to model out of clay became, in the gifted hands of the Attic potters, works of art in the highest sense of the word, though art for art's sake never entered into the potter's head. In shape, a Greek vase is perfection itself, and nothing in the whole history of ceramics, ancient or modern, can be compared with the noble and graceful outline of an amphora, a hydria, or a kylix of the fine Attic period. It is not however to their shape, beautiful and exquisite as it is, but to the pictures which decorate them, that they owe the prominent place they hold in the history of Art. In fact, these pictures represent for us all that remains now of Greek painting at its prime, its higher products having disappeared for ever. Through the vase-pictures alone can we get a glance of what the art of drawing, of composition and of expression was with the Attic painters of the fifth century B.C. This is the point of view from which M. Pottier considers them in his truly admirable little book.\* Among the many masters whose names are read on Greek pottery he selects Douris as his central figure for two excellent reasons: one is that we possess more vases signed by Douris than by any other artist of the red-figure technique, the other that Douris invariably signs *ἔγραψεν*, "has painted" (adding in one single instance *ἐποίησεν*, "has made"), thus leaving no doubt as to whether he really was the author of the pictures decorating his vases, and not merely the head of a potter's firm.

Round this central figure of Douris M. Pottier conjures up in the most vivid manner the life and daily work of the Attic potters in that quarter of Athens where they dwelled, and which was called after them the Keramikos. Some of them were citizens, others freedmen and even slaves, but a good many belong, like most tradespeople, to the class of the *μέτοικοι*, or resident aliens. Their social condition did not differ from that of other craftsmen, and the exigencies of their trade was what directed them primarily; but this trade was carried on in the most artistic "milieu" that ever existed, and was necessarily influenced, as far as its æsthetic sides were concerned, by the works of the great sculptors and painters which the craftsman had constantly before his eyes, and, more still, by that exquisite and refined Attic taste, that "sensibilité à toutes les choses belles de la vie", which communicated itself from the higher to the humbler classes, and made, at Athens, "le monde ouvrier s'élever sans effort et de plain-pied jusqu'à la vie intellectuelle des classes élevées." This was true democracy, and in this state of things lies the secret of the high standard to which the Athenians rose in all branches of intellectual and artistic activity. "Puis-je", adds M. Pottier in a most eloquent apostrophe, "les démocraties modernes s'inspirer de cet exemple, et comprendre que l'éducation populaire vient de l'élite: une foule n'aura jamais l'âme haute, si ceux que le sort a placés au-dessus d'elle sont vils".

After his masterly sketch of the potters' social status and surroundings, the author introduces us into the workshop itself, of which he gives a most lively and interesting reconstitution, based mainly on vase representations. The purely industrial part of a master-potter's business was an important one; his trade

\* "Douris et les Peintres de Vases Grecs." Par Edmond Pottier, Membre de l'Institut. "Les Grands Artistes" Series; with twenty-four Plates. Paris: H. Laurens. 1905. 2s.



required rather extensive premises, comprising buildings and sheds of various sorts, and a staff from fifteen to twenty in number, whom he had to direct and to control through the multifarious and delicate operations which the vase had to undergo before it was completed. The painter, on whom the more artistic part of the task rested, was either the master himself, or some skilful member of his staff. The processes he used were akin to those of the fresco-painters, whose style and manner are directly reflected by the works of their humbler competitors on clay; but not the less the compositions of the vase-painters—admirably adapted as a rule to the shape and purpose of the vessel they decorate—are always original, whether ruled by tradition, or conceived after some contemporary work of art: they may be free renderings, they are never mere copies or servile imitations.

The various sources from which the vase-painters, as well as the higher representatives of the plastic art, drew their inspirations, nature and the heroic legends of the past as interpreted by the poets, are comprehensively illustrated by the eighty pictures decorating the twenty-eight vases which have come down to us with Douris' signature. M. Pottier classifies and reviews them under the three following headings: (1) Mythological or heroic subjects, adventures of the gods and of the heroes; (2) warlike events, scenes of arming and fighting; (3) ordinary life; banquets, conversations, scenes from the palaestra.

Probably the earliest among these pictures "Eos carrying the body of her dead son Memnon"—on the interior of a large kylix of archaic style at the Louvre—is also Douris' masterpiece, and one of the masterpieces of Greek painting. M. Pottier's admirable commentary sets off in full light its deep pathos, and its close affinity with Christian art. It immediately brings to mind our Mater Dolorosa, whose desolate figure was conceived by some fifteenth-century Italian or Flemish artist, just as does the sublime Demeter from Knidos at the British Museum. "N'est-ce pas la preuve", he adds, "qu'à travers les siècles les grands artistes communient en pensée, et que pour dire les émotions de la vie, ils créent un langage pareil? . . . L'Art plane en dehors de l'espace et du temps: mieux que toute autre chose, il rend tangible la solidarité des générations humaines se succédant sans se connaître."

A fine cup at the British Museum representing the exploits of Theseus, signed also by Douris, suggests an interesting comparison with the celebrated Euphronios cup at the Louvre—far superior to the one by Douris, but showing how in the treatment of a similar subject artists worked after common models.

Another vase at the British Museum—undoubtedly Douris' second masterpiece—representing Silenus dancing and carousing in the most fantastic manner, exhibits the wonderful versatility of the artist, equally capable of expressing Eos' sublime sorrow and the burlesque revels of drunken brutes. Here Douris stands on a par with Brygos and his splendid cup of Iris and Hera pursued by Silenus, also at the British Museum. In the grouping of the figures on a Douris cup at the Vienna Museum, showing outside two episodes of the quarrel between Ajax and Odysseus, and inside Odysseus handing to Neoptolemos Achilles' weapons, we can trace the influence of the Greek drama as conceived by Æschylus and his immediate predecessors. And so, says the author, "tout profite à l'artiste. Venues des récitations épiques, des strophes lyriques, du théâtre, toutes ces images flottantes prennent corps et se fixent sous son pinceau en silhouettes définitives qui à leur tour hanteront l'imagination d'autres artistes et guideront leur main. Enfantement fécond qui propage en tous lieux les créations de l'art et unit toutes les classes du peuple athénien dans une sorte de laborieuse fraternité."

We may not carry our analysis further. We have said enough to show the paramount interest this study of Douris presents from the triple point of view of art, of archæology, and general history, and the noble and lofty spirit in which it is written. The author is not only one of the most prominent figures in the world of classical science, but also one of the modern masters in French style, as our readers will have seen from the few extracts we have given. In his usual

unpretentious way M. Pottier declares that he did not write "pour les professionnels de l'archéologie", and we must believe his word; but no more did the great Attic vase-painters work for collectors or scientists, and their pictures rank among the most precious treasures which classical art has left us. Many other books, and some very bulky ones, have been written on the Greek ceramics: not one of them teaches us one-quarter of what we learn from this "petit livre". They give us "the letter", whilst M. Pottier gives us "the spirit".

The illustrations (twenty-four plates), all most carefully selected, are excellent, principally those reproducing vases at the Louvre from photographs taken directly from the originals. The book belongs to the series of "Les Grands Artistes", which we have had occasion to mention before, and does great credit to the publisher; we will review later on the two volumes in the same series, which were issued together with "Douris", viz. M. Maxime Collignon's "Lysippe", and M. Georges Perrot's "Praxitèle".

## MOTORING.

IT is to be hoped that the recent serious accident caused by Mr. Joseph Lisle while driving his Gordon-Bennett car on the Holyhead road will be productive of some benefit to motorists and the general public in the direction of discouraging the use of racing cars on our highways. We readily recognise the fact that these powerful vehicles in the hands of capable and skilful drivers usually cause less annoyance to other road users than does the small underpowered voiturette, as the driver of the latter car frequently goes "all out" through villages and down steep hills in his endeavour to maintain a good average speed. We also know from experience that there is no sensation so exhilarating as hill-climbing on a racer, and that given a clear and straight road with a dustless surface, no harm can result in a short burst of speed, but it is obvious that these conditions are seldom encountered.

Unfortunately in the majority of instances these powerful vehicles are driven by mechanics belonging to the constructing firms who, though doubtless possessed of an intimate knowledge of the propulsive mechanism, and sufficiently skilful to keep their cars on the road at high speeds, are completely wanting in courtesy and consideration towards other road users. These men, moreover, are largely encouraged in their attitude by the admiration which their reckless driving excites among many otherwise sane automobilists, and it is an open secret that the leading organisation in connexion with the sport, the Automobile Club, has done little or nothing to discourage the use of racing cars.

It is high time that some radical reform be made if automobilists are to retain even that measure of sympathy from the general public that they now possess. The majority of car owners are law-abiding citizens who fully recognise that this pastime is undergoing a period of probation, and accordingly do their utmost to conciliate public opinion, and it is a monstrous thing that their interests should be jeopardised by the reckless driving of a few irresponsible mechanics. The proper place for the racing motor car is the race track, and the sooner this fact is realised by those in authority the sooner we may expect a less stringent legislation and an abatement of the very objectionable system of police traps so prevalent at the present time.

Gratitude is due to the firm of Messrs. Charles Jarrott and Letts for the very efficient method adopted by them to give notice to motorists of police traps on the Brighton road by means of cyclist patrols. Of all our great highways this has suffered most from these underhand practices, and in no case have we ever heard of a motorist being warned by the police that he was possibly going too fast; in fact, one would be led to believe from the enmity shown by them to Messrs. Jarrott and Letts' patrols that their fondest hopes were that the car should be going fast enough to enable them to obtain a conviction.

The recent conviction of a motorist by the local

justices at Sandwich was nothing short of preposterous, and the case is of interest as indicating the extreme prejudice against the motor car which exists nearly throughout the country. It appears that at Sandwich there is a bridge over the Stour for the passage of which tolls are collected. An automobilist who knew nothing about the tolls or the toll-keeper approached this bridge and had proceeded some distance on his way across when the custodian came up to him from behind and demanded the tolls in a manner anything but conciliatory. The motorist explained that he was unaware that tolls were charged, that he objected to pay and that he consequently would not cross. He then reversed and proceeded to back off the bridge, when the toll-keeper determined to distrain on the car and attempted to seize a cushion, hanging on behind for that purpose.

The motorist drove off with the uninvited passenger, who finally relaxed his grasp and fell to the ground, sustaining, it was alleged, some injuries. For this the driver of the car was convicted for driving to the common danger. This conviction was appealed against to the Divisional Court, and their Lordships declared that, as the only danger was to the toll-keeper, whose action was quite unjustified, and who was in fact at the time a trespasser on the car, they had no hesitation in quashing it. An appeal to the Divisional Court is, unfortunately, an expensive luxury, and quite out of the reach of the majority of automobilists, who have at present to suffer the outrageous decisions of local benches. It seems to us that the Motor Union with its enormous membership should be able to do more in this direction.

### BRIDGE.

#### THE DECLARATION ON A PASSED HAND.

THE declaration by the dummy is a very different matter from the declaration by the dealer. In a previous article it was laid down as a bridge axiom, that the dealer, in making his declaration, is perfectly entitled to assume that his partner will hold an average hand, but the dummy is not entitled to this assumption, when the call has been passed to him. He knows for certain that his partner is not strong enough to declare either No Trumps or a red suit, and the probability is that his hand is below the average, still it does not necessarily follow that he has nothing of value. The dummy's first consideration should still be whether he is strong enough to declare No Trumps, trusting his partner for assistance in one or two suits, but always bearing in mind that his partner's hand is probably somewhat below the average.

An exposed No Trump hand, that is, a hand which has to be laid down on the table, requires to have the value on one trick more in it than a hand which is held up. There are two reasons for this, firstly, that the opponents will be able to see exactly what the declaration has been made upon and will attack the hand in its most vulnerable point at the first opportunity, and secondly, that the opening lead will be through the hand instead of up to it, which is a very important consideration. For instance, a singly guarded king is a very useful asset in a held up No Trump hand, as, if the attack is commenced in that suit, one trick at least and a useful entry early in the game is a certainty, but, when the singly guarded king is led through, it becomes of very little use indeed unless the ace happens to lie behind it.

It has long been a favourite maxim of one of our best bridge players that a No Trump call on a passed hand rarely does any good without two aces. This is by no means a rule, it is only an opinion, and it would be easy to give numerous imaginary instances of good sound No Trump calls on a passed hand with only one ace, but if anyone will take the trouble to watch it in actual play, he will be surprised to find how true it is and how well the maxim works out. Any player who elects to follow the Robertsonian rule in declaring No Trumps, will do well to fix the figure value at 24 on a passed hand, instead of 21 as on an original call,

which gives the hand the extra value of one queen. Again, a passed No Trump which is weak in the red suits is a dangerous call. The dummy's partner has practically told him, by passing the declaration, that he is not strong in the red suits, but he has told him nothing about the black ones, therefore the dummy should not hesitate to trust him for support in one or both of the black suits, but should be very shy of a doubtful No Trump when his own weakness lies in the red ones.

The following is a type of No Trump hand with which it makes all the difference whether it is held up by the dealer or exposed on the table by the dummy :—

Hearts—King, 8.  
Diamonds—Knave, 6, 4.  
Clubs—Ace, queen, 9, 8, 5.  
Spades—King, knave, 3.

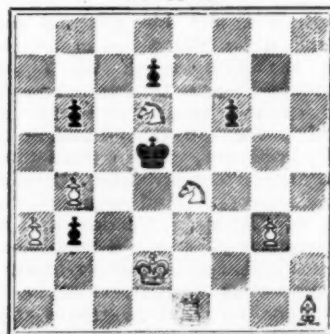
Although this is not a particularly strong hand, it is an undoubted No Trump when held by the dealer, but it would be a decidedly risky hand to declare No Trumps on when the declaration had been passed. The figure value of it, under the Robertsonian rule, amounts to 22, therefore it should be declared by the dealer but not by the dummy, especially as the weak spots in it are both in the red suits.

The jeu de règle, or three ace No Trump, with little or nothing else, applies also to the declaration on a passed hand. It is universally declared among good players, but it partakes of the nature of a risky call, and sometimes leads to serious disaster, still it should be done, the three certain cards of entry being a great element of strength if the partner's hand is found to contain a long suit of five or six cards. The dummy has a somewhat freer hand in declaring no trumps if his partner is known to be a player who makes a defensive spade declaration as dealer, when he has a worthless hand. Indeed, this is strongest argument in favour of the defensive call, which was explained in the last article. When dummy has a difficult declaration to make, it is of the greatest use to him to know that his partner's hand can be depended upon to make at least two tricks, but opinions differ so widely concerning the defensive declaration, that it is not safe to assume this knowledge unless one's partner's methods of play are thoroughly understood. There is much more to be said about the passed declaration, but the allotted space is already exceeded, so it must be continued next week.

### CHESS.

#### PROBLEM 11. SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED BY EUGENE HENRY.

Black 5 pieces.



White 8 pieces.

White to mate in two moves.

PROBLEM 12. By C. A. L. BULL ("Lasker's Chess Magazine").—White: 5 pieces. K—K1, Q—KKt2, B—QKt5, P—QKt2, P—K3. Black: 3 pieces. K—QKt6, P—QR6, P—QKt5. Mate in three moves.

KEY TO PROBLEM 9: 1. R—R6 ch., P×R; 2. B—Kt3, threatening Kt—B4 mate. If Q×Kt, 3. B—B6. If, 2. Q—Kt4 ch., 3. Kt(Q4)—B5.

KEY TO PROBLEM 10: 1. B—B4.



Game played in match between Worcestershire and Shropshire.

#### QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

White G. E. H. Bellingham (Worcestershire)	Black J. E. Parry (Shropshire)	White G. E. H. Bellingham (Worcestershire)	Black J. E. Parry (Shropshire)
1. P-Q4	P-Q4	5. P-K3	B-K2
2. P-QB4	P-K3	6. Kt-B3	P-B3
3. Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	7. B-Q3	P×P
4. B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	8. B×P	P-QKt4

This move forces the bishop to a good square, loses time by having to play P-QR3, and leaves the queen's side pawns permanently weak. Kt-Q4 forcing the exchange of pieces seems necessary.

9. B-Q3	P-QR3	14. B×Kt	Kt×B
10. P-QB4	B-Kt2	15. R-B1	R-QB1
11. Castles	P-Kt5	16. Kt-K5	B-Q3
12. Kt-K2	P-QR4	17. P-B4	Castles
13. Kt-Kt3	P-KR3	18. Kt-K4	...

All that White has to do is to prevent Black's P-QB4.

18. ...	Kt-Q4	20. Kt-B5	B×Kt
19. Q-B3	P-KB4	21. R×B	Kt-B3

Black must retire the only piece that is well posted or waste time in trying to exchange it for another if he should have the opportunity of playing Kt-Q2. White forces exchanges, but obtains a complete mastery over the board. The position is a splendid illustration of the effect of advancing pawns prematurely and allowing opponent's pieces to occupy threatening positions without normal means of disturbing them.

22. P-KKt4	P×P	26. R-Kt2	R-K2
23. Kt×P	Kt×Kt	27. Q-B3	R(K2)-KB2
24. Q×Kt	R-B3	28. Q-K4	K-B4
25. KR-B2	QR-B2		

Black has so many weaknesses and so little compensation that his game is irretrievable. For nearly half the game he has been defending his QRP with the queen!

29. R×R	P×R	31. B-B4	Resigns
30. Q-K6	K-B1		

After Black's 28th move of R-B4 the loss of the exchange cannot be avoided. If 30. ... Q-Q4, White still plays B-B4.

As the cable match which should have taken place last week end has been indefinitely postponed the promised article by Mr. Napier cannot be given.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### SIR HORACE PLUNKETT AND CATHOLIC SUSCEPTIBILITIES.

To the Editor of the SATURDAY REVIEW.

SIR,—Last August I cut out of my SATURDAY REVIEW an article entitled "Ireland and Toleration", and now I am pasting Mr. Haviland-Burke's letter alongside it as an illustration of the intolerant spirit so appropriately condemned in that excellent article.

When Unionists express their dread of intolerance under a Home Rule régime it is generally assumed that they are thinking solely of religious persecution—of the unfair treatment of Protestants by Catholics, and the too obvious retort is made that certain sections of Irish Protestants should look to their own recent history before bringing that charge against others. Now there is in Ireland a shocking amount of what you aptly call "sectarian nagging", and I sometimes fear that we are getting worse rather than better in that respect; but that is not exactly what is dreaded by Unionists of the more enlightened sort. It is rather the paralysing intolerance of any expression of opinion which is not the opinion of the majority—an intolerance, I may add, which presses as a rule much more severely on educated Catholics than on Protestants. It is precisely this form of intolerance, fatal to national growth and development, that is

so well illustrated by Mr. Haviland-Burke's letter. For what is his complaint against Sir Horace Plunkett, or, rather, what is his justification of the campaign of calumny carried on against Sir Horace ever since the appearance of "Ireland in the New Century"? One looks in vain in his letter for even an attempt to controvert anything the author has said. The charge simply is that being in a public position he has said something that is "unpopular", and to say "unpopular" things in Ireland is not to be tolerated. You may tell the people that they are the most glorious, enlightened, downtrodden, virtuous and patriotic race under the sun and you are all right, but if, like Sir Horace Plunkett, you hint that in some respects they are lacking in civic and industrial backbone and that certain developments of ultra-religiosity are hurtful to the national character, then you are told that you are "wantonly and deliberately insulting the character and religion of the great majority of the Irish people" and the Cardinal Primate solemnly denounces your book as "poison"—admitting incidentally that he has not read it! What is that but an illustration of your remark, in the article to which I alluded at the outset, that "one of the most disquieting signs is the evident determination of responsible exponents of Roman Catholic opinion to draw no distinction between wholesale attacks on their faith and temperate criticism of its influence in certain regions of secular life". Put more bluntly, you must "shout with the crowd" or you will be bludgeoned. That is what we mean by intolerance, and that is the real disease lying at the root of Irish public life. Sir Horace Plunkett may be right or he may be wrong in what he has said. I have nothing to do with that. What he said he said honestly, temperately, and openly. And the result is, not reply or criticism but a howl of execration from a section who "combine a total disregard for the feelings of others with a morbid sensitiveness for their own". And Mr. Haviland-Burke as an exponent of the feelings of the Ireland that is to be, when the glorious reign of "freedom" is inaugurated, has not a word of censure or rebuke for the mud throwers, lay or clerical.

Yours, &c.

HIBERNICUS.

#### RELIGION IN FRANCE.

To the Editor of the SATURDAY REVIEW.

18 April, 1905.

SIR,—A recent writer in the SATURDAY REVIEW was greatly concerned about "the toleration and encouragement given by the British nation to cant, hypocrisy and superstition". The writer, perhaps unintentionally, conveyed the impression that in his belief, nothing better than the religious variants he condemned was known in this country. Perhaps on the other hand he simply fell into a foreigner's mistake. I presume indeed from his signature—begging his pardon if I am wrong—that the writer is connected with France, where, in regard to religion, the clean slate is aimed at. The French Government certainly seem possessed of the hapless idea that the paganising of their country is the direct road to national bliss, though their national history lends little countenance to such a notion. However, Paris is not France, and every well-wisher of France—among whom we may all be counted here—would welcome such a general uprising of public spirit in that country as would put an end to the official heathenism which has already been suffered too long to pursue its blighting and sinister career. Even British superstition so-called is infinitely preferable to a rabid antipathy to religion.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,  
W. FORBES.

#### THE ADEN HINTERLAND MEDALS.

To the Editor of the SATURDAY REVIEW.

SIR,—Some weeks ago you alluded to the anomaly of not granting medals for the Aden Hinterland operations when the "London Gazette" had published a list of those "mentioned in despatches", and on this subject

I also had the honour of addressing to you a letter. This point has now, however, been much more clearly emphasised. Various distinctions—Distinguished Service Orders and brevet promotions—have been awarded to those who had been “mentioned”. Clearly then if these operations were of sufficient importance to warrant such a course, they were of sufficient importance to merit the bestowal of a medal.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
FAIR PLAY.

#### LORD SALISBURY'S ESSAYS.

To the Editor of the SATURDAY REVIEW.

50 Albemarle Street, 17 April, 1905.

SIR,—I have just read in the “Saturday Review” for 15 April a notice of the two volumes of Lord Salisbury's essays. I make no comment on your criticism of these books save to assure you that the publication of them has been more than amply justified by the spoken and written opinions expressed by a very large number of the class for whom these volumes were intended, and that so far as I can judge those opinions are unanimous in their praise of the essays. You write however “when Mr. Murray published some months ago Lord Salisbury's ‘Quarterly Review’ articles on Reform we expressed in these pages our opinion”, &c. Now I should like to know to what book you refer as I am entirely unconscious of having published any such work.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
JOHN MURRAY.

[We referred to an article in the “Quarterly Review” of January 1904, reproducing copious extracts from Lord Salisbury's contributions to that Review on Reform. We are willing to give Mr. Murray the benefit of the difference between a book of his publishing and an article in a Review published by him. It is a brilliant controversial point.—ED. S.R.]

#### MENTAL ISOLATION.

To the Editor of the SATURDAY REVIEW.

10 March, 1905.

SIR,—Allowing that many minds may not be in unison with Maeterlinck's view of the sense of personal isolation which will afflict certain spirits through the ages, some of us may be less in accord with Mr. Constable's explanation of that affliction (as given in your issue 4 February) which appears to be that the more man is immersed in self the more pronounced is the burden of inward solitude. But, are those beings involved in labour for the gratification of personal ambitions, with no thought that yearns for human kind, to be included in the class of individuals who carry that “daily famine in their heart”?

Some students of human nature may offer a larger solution of the bitter problem. . . . the spiritual isolation of certain types of mankind.

Not for the men whose pole-star of life is “self”, moving in a narrow little ring, hardly human in their self-sufficiency, did “the Sage of Concord” in sympathy and understanding write:

“How pathetically lonely are individual souls. . . . Dear heart, take sadly home to thee this lesson . . . the nearest are separated by impassable barriers. Some sympathies unite some men. . . . then comes the tragedy of limitation . . . and we are as the poles apart!”

These solitary ones of singularity, these “lone-of-souls” as Eugénie de Guérin termed them, often seek companions striving to give their individualities play in intercourse, or to satisfy their emotional necessities. They vainly dream there are no opinions or convictions which would not be sacrificed by them in their eagerness to be loved for it. Ready to sell their individuality for a little human bread. So great is the burden of the sense of “solitude of self” which has weighed the souls of the greatest of our race.

A. L. G.

#### ANIMAL MASONS.

To the Editor of the SATURDAY REVIEW.

SIR,—In a recent issue of a weekly contemporary there is an unsigned article on “Animal Masons”. I have not the honour of knowing who was the author, but I venture to think that whoever he may be, he has somewhat transgressed the ethics of scientific record. Over two columns are devoted to a dissertation on the life habits, and more especially the breeding habits, of a very interesting bird found in Andalusia, namely the black wheatear (*Dromolæa leucura*). Colonel Howard Irby, one of our best-known field ornithologists, the author of “The Ornithology of the Straits of Gibraltar”, published in 1875, described the peculiar habits of this bird in building a stone foundation to its nest. During the years 1875-1880 I devoted particular attention to the same, and for years subsequently never missed an opportunity of studying its habits and nidifications. When, in 1894, Colonel Irby published the second edition of his admirable work, all my field notes of the years 1874-94 on these and other points were incorporated, and amongst other things much information was given about the black wheatear. Last week I had the gratification to read in the article in question an account of this bird's nesting taken verbatim from Colonel Irby's book, but strangely enough no mention whatever is made of the source whence such information was obtained. I am in a position to speak with deadly accuracy on the matter, for a nest is described which I myself found in a cavern in the Sierra de San Bartolomé, north of Tarifa, when with Colonel Irby, and further the number of stones in the nest were counted by me and the heaviest were weighed, in his presence. Further, I made a most careful water-colour sketch of the same which is reproduced with great fidelity in his book.

I have no fault to find with the writer's general statement of these interesting facts, and naturally enough, since they are practically taken verbatim from Colonel Irby's and my own writings. In his general deductions written around Colonel Irby's book however he is not so happy. First, the black wheatear is certainly not a true spring migrant, since it is to be seen throughout the winter at Gibraltar and in the Sierras to the north. Possibly some few may migrate. Secondly the writer naïvely suggests that this little bird could hardly lift the stone weighing 2 oz., which I myself took from its nest in the roof of a cavern some hundreds of feet up in the Sierra. In reply to this I can only say that the particular pebble objected to was not of the same form of stone as the sandstone cliff in which was the cavern. But a more conclusive proof of the marvellous powers of this small bird to lift and carry stones of abnormal weight has, by a happy chance, only recently come to my notice.

Last month I inspected several nests of the black wheatear (of last year) placed in weep-holes high up in the tunnels of the railway through the Sierras north of Gibraltar. From one of these I took a water-worn stone weighing, not 2 oz., but 2½ oz., and measuring over 3 in. in length by 1½ in. in breadth and ¾ in. in thickness. By no possible means could this have been thrown up into the nest, and it was obvious to anybody who inspected the place that it had been obtained from the bed of the mountain torrent some 30 to 40 ft. below the level of the railway line at the point where the latter emerged from the tunnel. Other stones in the same nest were of smaller size, but water-worn and obviously from the same locality as this large one, whilst others again were flakes and fragments of the limestone rock through which the tunnel had been bored, and showed unmistakable signs of the handiwork of a human mason. So much for the writer's doubts as to the bird lifting 2 oz.

What I would like to know is where this habit of devoting a column of a Review to the piracy—I know of no better word—of other naturalists' work is to end. The casual reader would naturally imagine that this description was the result of the patient watchings and personal experiences of the writer, whereas all the information in it of any interest is coolly appropriated “en bloc” from Colonel Irby's Ornithology without a hint as to its source.

WILLOUGHBY VERNER.



## REVIEWS.

## ENGLISH VERSIONS OF TOLSTOY.

- "Leo Tolstoy. Sevastopol and other Stories." Translated by Louise and Aylmer Maude. London: Constable. 1905. 2s. 6d. net.
- "The Plays." Translated by Louise and Aylmer Maude. London: Constable. 1905. 6s.
- "Resurrection." Translated by Louise Maude. London: Constable. 1905. 6s.
- "What is Art?" Translated by Aylmer Maude. London: Walter Scott. 1898. 1s. 6d.
- "Essays and Letters." Translated by Aylmer Maude. The World's Classics. London: Grant Richards. 1904. 1s. net.
- "The Complete Works of Count Tolstoy." Vols. I.-VIII. Vol. XII: "Fables for Children"; "Stories for Children"; "Moral Tales." Vol. XIII: "My Confession" and "Critique of Dogmatic Theology." Translated by Professor L. Wiener. London: Dent. 1905. 3s. 6d. per vol.

TWENTY years ago Tolstoy was hardly known outside Russia. We remember mentioning his existence to an American novelist of first rank, a great admirer of Turgenev, who did not seem inclined to believe that people would soon come to recognise the greater power of Tolstoy. Who has not heard of Tolstoy now? Who has not read some translation of the "Kreutzer Sonata", of "Resurrection" or of the essays on art, morality, and religion? The stir produced by his undaunted challenge of conventional assumptions has perhaps as much to do with this amazing popularity as the artistic merits and the eloquence of his books, but the result cannot be contested. Tolstoy stands before the world as one of the few whose voice always commands attention and makes men think. It is incongruous to see this Radical entered among the Classics of the World, but he is certainly the most striking personality of our time.

No wonder that more than usual care and eagerness should be bestowed on the attempts to provide a satisfactory rendering of his works. Of the available translations into English two sets deserve particular attention and criticism—the versions prepared by Mr. and Mrs. Maude and by Professor L. Wiener of Harvard. This last is in a fair way to leave the Maude translation behind in regard to speed of production: eight volumes of a complete edition have been already launched and these volumes comprise "War and Peace", "Sevastopol" and the smaller tales, the pedagogical tracts, &c. The rest of Tolstoy's books will probably follow with the same rapidity. The Maude version has the drawback of being represented by scattered volumes and is not likely to vie with the American enterprise in the quickness of the output. Yet there is a certain hallow of canonic succession about Mr. and Mrs. Maude's work which cannot be disregarded: the English interpreters have been in constant personal intercourse with the author, have submitted difficult and doubtful points to Tolstoy's judgment and have earned a most flattering testimonial from him. In these circumstances it would be preposterous to choose between the two versions on the ground of the rapidity of production. We must look carefully at their ways of handling the text and at their literary effectiveness. The best opportunity for comparison is presented by the "Sevastopol" and some of the other minor tales, as these appear in both translations. We will take our examples chiefly from the "Sevastopol" series, only occasionally referring to other works.

The task of rendering Tolstoy's words in English is undoubtedly a difficult one. His style is clear and his sentences not involved, but his speech is very idiomatic: he draws constantly on the wealth of Russian popular expression and does it in a thoroughly natural way, without labour or affectation. This constitutes a peculiar charm for Russian readers, but also an obstacle for interpreters, who would have found the

polished, abstract language of a literary cosmopolitan easier to deal with.

Tolstoy's peasants and soldiers talk all the varieties of Russian one hears among the people of different classes and provinces of the Empire: it would be hopeless to attempt to mimic these variations in a foreign tongue, and the only endeavour of the translator ought to be to express certain differences of colouring by kindred touches in English. Professor Wiener does too little and Mr. Maude almost too much in this respect. There is hardly any vernacular flavour left in the conversation of Platon Karatayev, as rendered by Mr. Wiener ("War and Peace"; Wiener's translation, VIII., 61ff.), while the muddle-headed Akim of the Power of darkness is followed by Mr. and Mrs. Maude in all the freaks of his confused loquacity with almost painful insistence. And in some cases it is undoubtedly better to translate literally and to explain than to substitute an approximate English equivalent. A private soldier is (by some people) nicknamed Tommy in England, but not in Russia, where the characteristic "Moscow" was used at the time of the Crimean war (Maude, "Sevastopol", 37; comp. Wiener, II., 391).

Apart from these tantalising dialectical shades Tolstoy's style is always racy, direct and simple, and it seems to us that these features are much better rendered in the Maude than in the Wiener version. The first may be somewhat cumbersome at times through painstaking attempts to do justice to every shade of meaning, but on the whole it reads as straightforward English, while the second too often disturbs the quiet enjoyment of reading by awkward sentences and flashy expressions. The boy watching a bomb says simply "Look! where it has burst!" (Maude), while Professor Wiener makes him say "I declare, it did burst!" (comp. II., 423: "I declare, she is not dead"). A boat is being "unevenly propelled by awkward soldiers" with Wiener and "rowed by clumsy soldiers, who do not keep stroke" with Maude. "Nikolayef jerked the reins, clicked his tongue, and the trap rolled on at a trot" (Maude, "Sevastopol", 37) is better than "The reins began to be pulled, Nikoláev smacked his lips, and the vehicle started at a gallop" (Wiener, II., 391). To "celebrate" is a strange expression for carousing ("The Cossacks", Wiener, II., 102, 168).

The more one reads both translations, the more one realizes that speed has often been haste in the case of Professor Wiener. He knows Russian well enough, and if he actually misunderstands the meaning of his author, as he often does, it must be ascribed to haste more than to anything else. Here is the description of Ensign Koseltzov the younger: "Koseltzov the second, Vladimir, very much resembled his brother Mikháylo, just as a blooming rosebush resembles a deflowered brier. . . . Stately, broad-shouldered . . . he was such a charming boy, as he stood before his brother, that he [?] could stand there and look at him for a long time" (W. II., 402). Maude's translation is more accurate: "K. secundus, Vladimir, was very like his brother Michael, but it was the likeness of an opening rosebud to a withered dog-rose. . . . Straight, broad-shouldered . . . he was such a pleasantly pretty boy that one could not help wishing to look and look at him" ("Sevastopol", 41).

Before joining the troops at the front the Koseltzovs have a characteristic meeting with an officer of the commissariat and an army contractor. The latter jeers at their anxiety to get to Sevastopol. "What are you lacking here?" said the elder Koseltzov, addressing him. "You, certainly, are having an easy time here!" (W., II. 412). This just misses the point. "What have you to complain of? As if you were not well enough off here" (M., 44) is nearer the mark. "As if you had not a nice life here", or a "nice time of it!" would hit the innuendo even better. The pathetic passage relating the elder Koseltzov's end is marred in Wiener's version by a careless rendering of the dying man's last thoughts. "Koseltzov thought with an extremely pleasant sensation of self-satisfaction of his having well executed his duty, of having for the first time during his service acted well, and of having no cause whatsoever for regret." (W. II. 467). This is not only awkwardly put—Tolstoy never meant to imply that Koseltzov had never acted well before;

he expresses something very different and rare—the feeling of intense satisfaction at having acted thoroughly well, and Maude's version does justice to this intention; "that for the first time during his whole service he had acted as well as was possible, and had nothing to reproach himself with" ("Sevastopol", 62).

In some cases misunderstandings arise from want of information on special points. An ensign is asked, according to Professor Wiener, to what "corps" he belongs, and answers that he is from the "Yeoman's regiment"! The latter term would be difficult to translate into Russian, and what is really meant is a military college called the Nobles' regiment (comp. Maude, 39). The decisive assault of the Allies was directed against the second, third, and fifth bastions and the Malákhov Mound, not against the second, third and fifth bastions of the Malákhov Mound (W., II., 461; comp. M., 60). In the "Cossacks," Olenin feels disappointed not because he does not see "chestnut steeds" among other things, but because he fails to see Caucasian mantles—"burki" (W., II., 232). The Cossacks advancing against the mountaineers do not "spread hay" for protection against bullets, but push a cart loaded with hay (W., II., 299).

We must not omit to mention one or two flaws of the Maude version which ought not to have occurred. Some patriotic lines at the end of the first Sevastopol sketch have not been translated in this edition (M., 16; comp. W., II., 329). We are told that Tolstoy himself wanted to leave them out. The Russian text published recently has got them, however, and as long as they are not removed from it, no translator has the right to omit them. Another passage left out in Maude's translation occurs in the dispute between the station-master and travelling officers in the third tale. One of these latter uses words which imply that he is very near addressing the station-master by "thou" instead of "you" (M., 38; comp. W., II., 396). This possible "dar del tu" is a touch of rudeness which cannot be rendered in English, but will be easily understood by any Englishman who knows French, German, or Italian. Anyhow such omissions are unwarrantable, and it must be added that they are quite exceptional.

On the whole a careful study of both translations leads to the conclusion that Professor Wiener's version wants a good deal of revision in order to be made fitting in style and accurate. The version of Mr. and Mrs. Maude, though somewhat laboured, is altogether more carefully done.

#### CROMWELL'S FIFTH MONARCHIST RIVAL.

"Thomas Harrison, Regicide and Major-General." By C. K. Simpkinson. Temple Biographies. London: Dent. 1905. 4s. 6d. net.

THE greater objection to be made against this Government was because it had a parliament in it, whereby power is derived from the people, whereas all power belongs to Christ." The person (forthwith removed to rigorous incarceration at Carisbrooke) who thus defended the divine right of godly rulers against parliamentary and popularly derived government was not King Charles but the principal procurer of his death. My Lord Protector, it seems, "when the little parliament was dissolved, took the crown from off the head of Christ, and put it upon his owne". Now the Little, otherwise called Barebone's, parliament was a theocracy, mystically numbering 144 (in the first idea 70) members, which Thomas Harrison had himself created out of a constituency consisting entirely of the gathered churches, no free-born Briton being allowed a vote till he had given a proof that he was duly called to sainthood. This had not been at all to the mind of the Long Parliament Rump, the members of which had looked forward to an indeterminate enjoyment of place and pay; nor had it jumped with the views of his Highness, till he saw the likelihood of being ousted from the protectorship of England by his more resolute and single-minded lieutenant. "Harrison's faction", writes a good authority in

March 1653, "is much the stronger". Once convinced of this, the great opportunist went down with Harrison and a force of pikemen to the honourable House and put an end to its prating. Omnia Van—itas! Harrison fetched down the Speaker, and Oliver bundled out mace and members and put the keys in his pocket. He had sought the Lord night and day rather to slay him than to put him to the doing of this work. Why could not Harrison have waited the Lord's leisure? It was little comfort that godly ex-troopers sent up admiring addresses—"My Lord, what are you that you should be the instrument to translate this nation from the hands of corrupt persons to the Saints?" He knew the translation was not his doing but his "deceitful and slippery" rival's, of whom, as soon as he could shake himself free of the major-generals, Cromwell determined to be rid. Bottomless Lambert intrigued against both.

When the new assembly met in a state of impassioned exaltation, and had resolved that "special care was to be taken that no officer should be employed or admitted into their service but such as they were first well satisfied of their real godliness", Oliver resigned his dictatorship into their hands, but was reappointed on the Council of State. So far he was, as his son said, the major-generals' kickshaw. But Harrison's star had already begun to wane. His picked Sanhedrim included, alas! spies and trepanners. Lillburne and the Levellers protested from prison against the rights of all Englishmen being monopolised by a few military groups, though Mr. Simpkinson points out that this franchise might compare favourably with the strictly limited electorate of farmers and tradesmen who chose the Long Parliament, that commercial class which "detested the government of Strafford and Laud more from vexation at their failure to control affairs than from any sense of persecution". The Anglican bulk of the nation for many years had "had no share in the choice of members". One upstart tyranny was as good as another. All the dominant factions, Presbyterian, Erastian, Independent, were agreed that "Jesus hath bled" for only a minority of Englishmen, and that the earth and its fulness was theirs only. The "people to be governed by the people" were the other people. Nevertheless the religious fanaticism of the army was weakening. The Presbyterians saw they had pulled the chestnuts out of the fire non sibi sed inimicis. The Levellers asked why freemen should be ruled arbitrarily by the saints "as the poor slavish peasants in France are dealt with". So one day Speaker Rous and forty members waited on the Lord General to resign back to him "the power we have received from him", and Cromwell's soldiers hustled out the others. The fifth monarchy was over. The fourth monarchy was resumed. The Beast, the Bastard of Ashdod, had once more the keys in his pocket.

The Restoration found Harrison in gaol. His work was a failure. His purge of Wales had come to nothing. "A very gallant, deserving, heavenly man", wrote Roger Williams, "but most high flown for the kingdom of saints"; and that millennial kingdom lasted only some seven months. His opinions and acts are at least as "unsufferable" to us as they were to his self-seeking and unctuous contemporaries; but we are all the more disposed to judge the man fairly. Can he be regarded as the type of an honest intransigent, a single-minded fanatic? His soldierly intrepidity is sullied by certain atrocious cruelties. If these be excused as fanaticism, a charge which cannot be made to square with stern enthusiasm for righteousness is that he made gain of godliness, amassing a large fortune out of lands, parliamentary grants of money, lucrative posts and profits, and the plunder of squires and clergy. In this nest-feathering, as Mr. Simpkinson remarks, he had the countenance of most of the puritan leaders, of Vane, of Bradshaw, and of the Cromwell family. A more curious inconsistency in a stern republican was his love of finery. This was absurdly noticeable when, the day before a visit from the Spanish envoy, Harrison read the House a homily, admonishing members to shine before the nations not in gold or silver or worldly bravery, unbecoming saints, but in wisdom righteousness and justice. Next day everyone appeared in plain black except Harrison, who



placed himself under the Speaker's chair, conspicuous in a scarlet habit laden with gold and silver clinquant and lace. "But this", says Mrs. Hutchinson, "was part of his weakness; the Lord at last lifted him above these earthly elevations".

Greater villains than Harrison escaped the halter in 1660, though we do not think the better of him at his trial for screening himself under the authority of the wretched remnant of the Rump, whose orders, even for violating the Sovereign's person, could not, he defiantly maintained, be questioned in a court of law. But there could be no possible amnesty for him. He declared that the King's apprehensions of secret assassination had been baseless. Everything was to be carried out in the light of the sun. Mr. Morley, however, has no doubt that the King's life was in peril at Hampton Court. If Harrison was no midnight stabber, it was his ferocious energy which carried through the most awful act in English history, and Mr. Simpkinson allows that his fair and dignified trial ended in the only possible way. He was executed at Charing Cross in view of the Banqueting House where he had slain the King whom afterwards he buried like a dog. His biographer has given his career a coat of whitewash, but not so thick as to conceal the main features of an extraordinary character.

#### PEACE THAT WAS NO PEACE.

**"History of the German People at the close of the Middle Ages." By Johannes Janssen. Translated from the German by A. M. Christie. Vols. VII. and VIII. London: Kegan Paul. 1905. 25s.**

IT is less than two years since the appearance of Volumes V. and VI. of the English version of Dr. Janssen's magnum opus, and the two further Volumes VII. and VIII., representing the translation of Volume IV. of the original work, carry on the grim story over another quarter of a century, from the so-called Religious Peace of Augsburg in 1555 to 1580. The period covered is unfortunately, from the point of view of perfect symmetry, too short. Historically it is the opening of the epoch which used to be termed the Catholic Reaction, and not an epoch in itself. In another sense it is too long, for in but a few brief years it became abundantly clear that this famous Peace was no peace at all, and in reality only an armistice in the great struggle drawing inexorably, inevitably on towards the Thirty Years' War.

In these latest volumes the author rightly relies as much as ever on contemporary documents, letters, despatches, diaries, sermons and tracts, and he even goes further than before in making them tell their own story. Probably it would not be too much to say that some three-quarters of the text consists of direct quotations from these sources, skilfully if sometimes rather slenderly connected by the author, whose judgment seems generally suspended or at least cowed before the outspoken criticisms and verdicts of the actors themselves. Of the thoroughness of his industry and research however there can be no doubt. Merely to marshal and organise so vast a mass of material as the research students of German and Austrian universities are now unearthing in every second-rate provincial town throughout both empires is an exacting task, and we can scarcely wonder that the extreme difficulty of keeping a clear course for the reader through the crowd of names and details is not wholly met.

Indeed it is open to doubt whether on any but the broadest lines it is possible to trace a definite trend of religious or political development in the general welter. The central figure of Charles V. had vanished for ever behind the doors of the Spanish monastery of S. Just. He had fought to the end against the Reformation and all its works and had failed. At his son Ferdinand's instance the Diet of Augsburg met to discuss terms of peace which should be "constant, enduring, unconditional and for ever and ever valid". Catholics and Protestants were to accept the position such as it then existed. The Protestants were to keep what they had got, the Catholics to leave them their spoils but protected by the *Reservatum Ecclesiasticum*, under

which the great Catholic Princes of the Church could only change their creed at the expense of their dignities and possessions. Most important of all the principle of "*Cujus regio, ejus religio*" was finally established. The all-wise potentates, clerical and lay, were to decide what should be the faiths of their peoples. The liberty of conscience of the subject was not even thought of; but at least he became free to settle in the dominions of a co-religionist, even if, as the rival faiths advanced and receded, that involved a perpetual change of scenery. "The consciences of my subjects are mine", declared the Protestant, or rather Calvinist, Elector Palatine, Frederick III. He is good enough to give us his reasons. "This we do decree and insist on, because it is known to us that our religion is the right and true one and that we rulers are not justified in allowing our subjects to depart from it." On the whole his arguments are less convincing than his methods of enforcing his conclusion.

The terms of peace were scarcely promulgated before they were put to a severe test. The religious question still loomed larger than all others in middle Europe, and disputes at once broke out again, especially in the Protestant camp. The bitterness of the controversies on dogmatic and theological questions between the various sections of the Protestant pastors at this time passes all understanding. Menius of Gotha proclaimed that the theologian Flacius Illyricus "belonged to the category of unclean swine hungering after filth". "Menius", it was promptly retaliated, "was wholly possessed by devils and was more wicked and abominable than any cut-throat rascal who had abandoned himself wholly to Satan". The terms of the more polemical tracts on such vexed and burning questions as free will and original sin are still more outspoken and generally have to remain veiled in the decent obscurity of the dead language in which they were written. Theological questions held the field among all classes. "Are you an Occident or a Substanziöner?" the miners of the Hartz Mountains used to ask one another, and the arguments were invariably punctuated with broken heads. The personal rectitude of their doctrinal opponents was above all a matter of grave concern and anxious inquiry for all parties. And here a word of warning is necessary. Inspectors of morals were sent out by various congregations to spy and report on the moral conditions of neighbouring parishes and their incumbents. If the pastor was absent and therefore unheard in his defence there was a fair field for the zealous inspector and a highly coloured memorandum would be submitted to the authorities and afterwards carefully preserved in the archives of State, which modern historians are now engaged in collating and examining. Indeed there seems good reason for thinking that many of the worst accusations levelled against the Catholic clergy of the period by the friends of marriage among the priesthood, and generally accepted both at the time and since, were grossly exaggerated. This question of the celibacy of the clergy which had played so important a part in earlier Lutheran days again came up for decision at the Council of Trent, which was galvanised into renewed life in 1562. Here, in an assembly carefully packed by the Pope, it was ultimately decreed that if a sufficient number of unmarried clerics could not be obtained for the functions of the four minor orders married ones might then be received, but that clerics of the higher orders must not be allowed to marry.

The religious revolution of the sixteenth century had attacked the Bible, the constitution of the Church, the traditional and accepted views of redemption, grace and justification, purgatory and the veneration of saints, indulgence and confession; but the reformers, left to some extent to their own resources, found almost as many pretty quarrels to pick among themselves and soon abandoned dialectic and invective for more violent measures. It was an age of sects. Anabaptists, Sacramentarians, Zwinglians, Calvinists, Libertines, Flacians, Substantialists, all at one time or another took up arms in defence of their views, and set themselves to extirpate the heresies which did not happen to form their special creed. Perhaps the most regrettable incidents in connexion with these outbursts, which were especially frequent in the Palatinate and the

Netherlands, were the wholesale destructions of priceless works of art. Orders were given to break in pieces the sculptures, to daub all the paintings with black, and to destroy all windows that had painted glass. In Antwerp, with cries of "Long live the Gueux", pictures were cut to pieces, embroideries torn and exquisite chasubles of velvet and silk adorned with pearl and coral, were carried off to make hoods and bodices for the spoilers' wives. In Flanders alone four hundred churches were destroyed and libraries innumerable, with all their valuable manuscripts. Count John of Orange-Nassau, it is recorded, himself laid hands on a life-sized gilt figure of Our Lady and struck the statue a blow on the forehead with his sword. It is to these and subsequent outbreaks that the unsatisfactory condition of early Flemish art history, with its huge lacunæ and baffling problems both of omission and commission, is largely due.

Certainly one of the most interesting sections of these volumes is that dealing with the labours of the representatives of the newly founded Order of Jesus in Germany. Indeed Dr. Janssen goes so far as to declare that all work of Catholic reform that has any permanence there owes its origin to the three great Jesuit protagonists Faber, Jajus and Bobadilla. The author's estimate of the value of the "Spiritual Exercises" is perhaps somewhat too severe. He brands them as "one of the plainest and baldest specimens of ascetic writing ever published". Loyola had made no claim to literary qualities in his book, which he properly described as "a sort of athletics, a running and walking for the soul". Its object was indeed nothing less than to train the mind of the reader by a steady course of drill to habits of absolute obedience, an obedience that was to become almost hypnotic and instinctive. The history of the following century bears witness to the triumph of his system.

#### A SOUTH AFRICAN WORTHY.

"The Life and Times of Sir Richard Southey K.C.M.G."  
By the Hon. Alex. Wilmot. London: Sampson Low.  
1905. 15s.

THE long life of Sir Richard Southey, who was born in 1808 and died on 22 July, 1901, practically covered the period of the British occupation of South Africa, that is up to the date of his death. His father, George Southey, was one of the six thousand settlers who were sent out to the Cape by our Government in the year 1820. How great was the distress in England at that period may be seen from the fact that these six thousand were chosen out of ninety thousand applicants. On the arrival of the settlers in their new home (in those days it took three months to get there), they met with many hardships. Rarely, however, has the British Government done more wisely than when it determined on their emigration. Had it not been for this step which introduced so considerable a leaven of English blood into the Cape, the whole history of the Colony might have been changed; perhaps before now it would have ceased to belong to the Crown of Great Britain.

Richard Southey began his South African career on a farm near Grahamstown, where at the age of sixteen he became a merchant's clerk. Afterwards he devoted himself to trading and hunting, and then to farming again. In 1834, the year of the outbreak of the Kaffir war, we find him a lieutenant in a mounted corps. The times were dangerous; he was obliged to fly from his farm with his wife and children, while his nearest neighbour, who delayed a few hours, was murdered by the Kaffirs. At the end of the war, in 1835, his services were recognised by an appointment as Resident Agent to some native tribes, but on the reversal of Sir Benjamin D'Urban's policy (the history of South Africa is one long tale of such reversals) his services were dispensed with and for ten years he retired into private life. On the return of Sir Harry Smith, whom in former days he had known when he was Colonel Smith, as High Commissioner of the Colony in 1847, he was appointed private secretary to the Governor, and from that time his political career

may be said to commence. To follow it in detail would be to summarise the recent history of South Africa. Ultimately, in 1864, Mr. Southey was appointed Colonial Secretary of the Colony, an office he held until responsible government was established in 1872, when he retired on a pension. In the same year, at the request of Sir Henry Barkly, he undertook the government of Griqualand West, where the diamond-mines had just been discovered, and in that position he endured many things at the hands of the diggers and agitators, including the notorious Fenian, Aylward. In 1875 Sir Henry Barkly, a Governor of somewhat timid and vacillating character, removed him from the office of which he had begged his acceptance, apparently for the offence of having done his duty with patience and fearlessness. Still Mr. Southey's energies were not exhausted, for in 1876 he became member for Grahamstown in the House of Assembly, from which he retired at the end of 1878. In 1891 he was made a K.C.M.G., and in 1901 he died.

Such in brief is the history of a man who, if he cannot be called very distinguished, was certainly of the highest character and who played many parts with credit to himself and advantage to his country. Mr. Wilmot's method of recording it cannot be altogether commended. It lacks a sense of proportion; 432 closely printed pages filled out with letters of great length, many of them comparatively unimportant, are too much for their subject, and the more so that most of these letters are written not by, but to, Sir Richard Southey. A short and clear account of that officer's career would have been much preferable and more easily digested by the reader. Also greater care might have been taken with the proofs. Thus Mr. Southey can scarcely have written on the subject of carpets and covers for furniture "to the newly-appointed Governor, Sir H. Barkly", in the year 1902. Nor if Sir Richard died on July 22, 1901, could his funeral well have been deferred until July 23, 1902. We admit, however, the industry shown by Mr. Wilmot in the compilation of this work, which, as he himself states, must have been an "extremely arduous" task.

Froude in his "Short Studies" describes Southey as one of the most remarkable men in South Africa, and one of his own brothers sums up his character by saying that the leading traits of his character were determination and self-control and that about him there was no tendency towards half-measures. He adds that he was never disturbed even by the most severe attacks; that he was not a brilliant debater, but that his speeches carried conviction "for the reason it was known that he never uttered anything tainted by falsehood".

This is exactly the impression conveyed to the student of the history of his life.

#### NOVELS.

"Chun-kwang: a Tale of Chinese Love and Tragedy."  
By Oliver G. Ready. London: Chapman and Hall.  
1905. 6s.

This pleasantly written tale will give European readers a better insight into Chinese life and society than many more pretentious books. We are thoroughly interested in the romance of Chun-kwang and Yü-wen, as well as in the episodes illustrative of Chinese character and customs that are woven easily and naturally into the story of their career. We are not quite sure that cousins are often allowed so much unrestrained intercourse at a susceptible age: betrothals arranged absolutely without reference to the young people concerned presuppose greater precautions against the development of irresponsible affection. Nor do parents often, we fancy, commit themselves to an engagement which is nearly as binding as marriage without contriving to learn more about a suitor than Mr. and Mrs. Chu knew about Yang Chen-wu. But it was necessary to the author's purpose that his personages should stand out distinctly, and both people and incidents are natural if sharply drawn. The betrothal and marriage ceremonies with their entanglements; the trial of Chun-kwang with the lavish bribery and quaint side-scenes; the surge of the Taepings down



the Yangtze Valley, with the incidental dispersal of families and distortion of careers—all is graphically described and (what is specially to the point) described from a Chinese point of view. The so-called "ironing cannon" by which Yang Chen-wu was ultimately done to death is not a recognised Chinese implement of torture; but much that was abnormal may have happened at the time in Nanking.

**"Mrs. Galer's Business."** By W. Pett Ridge. London: Methuen. 1905. 6s.

Mr. Pett Ridge knows his business when he depicts life in the more remote districts of London, but he seems to be without the constructive power necessary for the making of a novel. "Mrs. Galer's Business" might have become an effective story in Mr. George Gissing's hands, while episodes in it could have been successfully treated by its author had he been content to leave them as sketches or impressions. But there is not enough plot to carry the narrative along, and the facetiousness to be extracted from dialogues between Mrs. Galer's neighbours in Clerkenwell soon palls upon the reader. The heroine, a plucky, cheery little laundress, on the death of her drunken husband, hopes that her laundry business and her only child will in combination bring her happiness. But the boy, starting as somewhat of a scamp, is got hold of by a schoolmaster, develops his brains, and turns into a noxious prig ashamed of his origin. Mrs. Galer's heart is sufficiently captivated by a gentlemanly swindler to make her impervious to the wooing of an honest railway porter, and when the swindler departs she is left her business for consolation. Once or twice Mr. Pett Ridge is on the verge of an interesting situation, but he always shirks the development and hastens back to the unprofitable gossip of respectable mean streets.

**"Mouncey and Others: a Volume of Short Stories."** By A. Fraser Lovat. Glasgow: David Bryce and Son. 1904. 2s. 6d. net.

There is at least no want of variety in the themes that have attracted Mr. Fraser Lovat, but his treatment of them is undistinguished, and the sentimentality of the Kailyard school lies heavy on his work. When the scapegrace Mouncey was caned by the conventional dominie, and "the sinewy cane leapt in mid-air and fell on the pink flesh like the call of a ptarmigan in distress", we entertained hopes of a new note, so to say, which would by picturesque imagery atone for a certain confusion in phrasing, but the story soon assumed an Ian Maclaren tinge, and further research showed that, whether dealing with episodes of the 'Forty-Five, with a modern mining village, or with the inner life of a distinguished surgeon, the author has not discovered a path of his own. The straining after vivid description merely adds an additional air of unreality to the work. With Stevenson the quest for the right word never was allowed to replace dramatic or historic correctness, but Mr. Lovat plays curious pranks when he essays a story about Scottish gipsies. The date is not stated, but the gipsies use the bow and arrows, and sanctuary is to be found in a monastery inhabited apparently by priests and nuns. (They are virtuous folk, though one trembles to think what John Knox would have said of such an institution.) But no sooner have we settled down in acquiescence, content to accept such a picture of pre-Reformation days if only it be turned to good account, than a Sister enters "bearing a cup of fragrant coffee and a plate of toasted muffins". Really an author who shows acquaintance with dominies should do better than this: had his Mouncey blundered so badly no simile less than the cackle of a capercaillie in consternation had sufficed to describe the resultant leap of the cane.

**"A Daughter of Kings."** By Katharine Tynan. London: Eveleigh Nash. 1905. 6s.

Miss Tynan is an inveterate match-maker; there are no less than nine love-affairs, all ending in happy marriages, in this her latest and somewhat unsatisfactory story. The plot is full of unlikely coincidences, and lovers and sweethearts are provided in the most perfunctory manner for the various characters; one inconvenient cousin being paired off with the queen of

a Pacific island—so that his fiancée Anne "the daughter of kings" may marry her middle-class millionaire employer. There are some pleasant sketches of Irish life, but Miss Tynan is less happy in her treatment of "high life" and there is far too much insistence on class distinctions, though the moral of the book is evidently intended to prove that "a man's a man for a' that".

**"An Instinctive Criminal."** By Gilbert Coleridge. London: Treherne. 1905. 6s.

The "instinctive criminal", who poisons two wives and attempts to poison a third, is unhappily to be met with in those columns of the newspaper which are devoted to the record of police news. Further, his physiognomy can be studied at Madame Tussaud's and in illustrated journals of a certain type. That is enough, one would have thought, to satisfy public curiosity. Mr. Coleridge, apparently, thinks otherwise; he has judged it worth while to embody the confessions of such a one in some three hundred pages, unrelieved by a single touch of gentleness or refinement. The most that can be said for this book is that it is possible to regard it as a protest against the brutal assertion of self which Nietzsche inculcated.

#### NEW BOOKS AND REPRINTS.

**"Illustrated Guide to the Shootings of Scotland."** London: Tennant, Ross and Wallace. 1905. 3s. 6d. net.

This guide to Scottish shootings is a model of what a work of reference ought to be; arranged alphabetically, with reference to numbered districts on an admirable map, it compresses the maximum of practical information in the minimum of space. How the publishers obtained their information we do not profess to know: what we can say is that it seems to be as exact as it is extensive. We find in the long catalogue all the well-known forests and moors; and it reaches from Cape Wrath to the Borders. The first of the entries is Abbotsford; the penultimate is Whybank, the seat of Scott's "long-descended laird of Yair". If there is a fault, it is a fault on the right side, for many small Lowland estates might as well have been omitted for any sport they are likely to furnish under the best management. Not a few of more importance are missing, but that is likely to be rectified in future editions, if owners have an idea of letting. The general plan is excellent and obviates any necessity for applying in the first instance to estate agents. You have the acreage; the average bag; the fishing, where there is water; the accommodation of the residence; the nearest church, station, post office, centre for procuring supplies, and last, though not least, the nearest available doctor. Finally follow in a single sentence any "general remarks". As regards the game, from stags downward, the praise of the average bag must naturally be taken cum grano. It does strike as somewhat absurd that in many cases we have the number of the pheasants. That depends on the depths of the lessee's purse and the qualities of his keeper. If the entry were "wild pheasants", it would be a different matter. As to "area" we are sometimes surprised or puzzled. For example, we see that the great forest of Athole has shrunk to 35,000 acres since Scrope in his "Deerstalking" gave it as 57,000, besides the 88,000 acres of grouse ground.

**"The Royal Navy List, January 1905."** London: Witherby. 1905. 10s.

Material additions have been made to the latest number of the "Royal Navy List." They comprise a record of the services, commissions, steam trials, &c., of the battleships and first and second class cruisers on the active list, a chronological table of notable naval events, a bibliography of naval literature, and a list of the commanders-in-chief at home and foreign stations and dockyard superintendents from 1878 down to the present day. The idea of adding a bibliography is a capital one for the want of a handy kind of catalogue which can be referred to without making a journey to a public library must be held responsible for much of the indifference shown to matters of naval interest. The other additions increase the value of the book for purposes of reference. The short current history of the Navy touches on the Eastern War in its relation to British shipping, gives a summary of the reorganisation of the Fleet and chronicles the progress made in shipbuilding since the last quarterly issue of October. The index of officers appears to be generally accurate, though the abbreviations do not always agree with those shown against officers' names in the list published "by authority".

**"The Complete Works of Alessandro Manzoni."** Vol. I. "I Promessi Sposi." Vol. II. "Brani inediti dei Promessi Sposi." Milan: Hoepli. 1905. 5 lire each.

We welcome the first instalment of a new complete and definitive edition of the last of the Italian literary giants. Manzoni was without question a superb genius; the "Promessi

*Sposi* is unquestionably a superb romance; and there was something superb about the life and character of the man. The new edition will consist of eight volumes. Vol. III. will contain the poems, odes and tragedies, Vol. IV. the "Inni Sacri" and the "Morale Cattolica," Vols. V., VI., and VII. the Correspondence, and Vol. VIII. the "Varietà" or miscellaneous writings. The publisher has secured the services of two expert editors, Giovanni Sforza and Michele Scherillo, and no effort has been spared to make the edition a worthy monument to the great writer. Its chief novelty is the volume of "Brani inediti dei Promessi Sposi" which has already led to considerable discussion in Italy. Manzoni began the writing of his immortal romance on 24 April, 1821, at the age of thirty-six, four years after the first appearance of "Waverley"; he finished it in September 1823, and published it in 1827, five years before Scott's death. But before publishing he almost completely re-wrote, much of it a second time, part of it a third, and the volume of the "Brani" contains the suppressed passages of the first draft. It is usually undesirable to print that which a genius has decided to suppress, but this volume at least serves to show us how immense was the improvement of the second draft upon the first, and we have reason to be thankful that Manzoni was great enough to be deliberate, and brave enough to condemn the close and anxious labour of years. We cannot spare space for a lengthier notice of the edition, nor is this in any way called for: it is sufficient to point out that lovers of the Italian classics will need to possess themselves of these volumes if they desire to have their Manzoni complete.

**"Revue de l'Art Ancien et Moderne."**

The April number opens with an article by M. Bertaux on a missal preserved in the cathedral of Chieti in the Abruzzi. It was given to the church by Guido de' Medici, Archbishop of Chieti, and bears his arms; but M. Bertaux proves that it was painted for John, Cardinal Borgia, and that his arms were obliterated by the Archbishop. He assigns the most interesting of the miniatures to a pupil of Attavante. M. Kleinclausz begins a study of Claus Sluter's great work, the "Puits des Prophètes", a work that anticipates, in some respects, the outbreak of sculpture in the Italian Renaissance. To most students it is known only by the cast of the vase at the Trocadéro, but the author, by the aid of other pieces that have been found, gives us an idea of the whole design, which included a Calvary. The splendid head of the Christ is reproduced. M. Gillet concludes his account of Menzel. That extraordinary man anticipated at certain points in his production both the pre-Raphaelite and the impressionist ways of seeing, when he passed from the historical illustration with which he began the treatment of contemporary life. There never was an eye for greater acuteness, but the spirit of the man had something philistine that kept him from being a very great artist. The "Studio" for April gives a few interesting fragments of his conversation.

"A Statistical Account of Australia and New Zealand", 1903-4, by T. A. Coghlan, "Statistics of New Zealand", Vol. I., 1903, and "Hand-book of Jamaica, 1905", by J. C. Ford and A. A. C. Finlay, are three official publications which set forth in outline the history and progress and in detail the present condition of the three countries. Mr. Coghlan's compilation of Australasian data is so well known that it is only necessary to say he has been at great pains to revise the volume to date. Mr. Coghlan is one of the few official statisticians who manage to make a record of population, trade, industry, finance, administration and the resources of a country generally, something more than mere dry bones.

**TWO BRITISH MUSEUM CATALOGUES.**

**"Franks Bequest."**—Catalogue of British and American Book-plates. Vol. III. By E. R. J. Gambier Howe F.S.A. Printed by Order of the Trustees of the British Museum. 1904.

Like Vols. I. and II. this the last volume (S-Z and Supplements) is nearly all that can be desired. The reproductions are well selected and beautifully done, the letterpress is finely printed and the extraordinary accuracy of almost endless detail combined with much information and research show that Mr. Gambier Howe is probably the only man living who could have undertaken the work. The entire work forms a valuable book of reference which will be of great use to all serious collectors. The Franks Collection and that of the late Mr. Julian Marshall are among the earliest English collections, they are almost certainly the most extensive and most valuable. The former is very properly in the British Museum. Would that someone could be found to buy the latter and present it to some other public institution and by so doing prevent its dispersal by auction being an incentive to others to form similar collections? Can anything be more distressing to a man with a sense of the fitness of things than an old book from which the collector has taken the plate and left only the gum mark behind to show where it had been, unless possibly the unhappy book plate itself removed to its new home in a new white mount next to a modern plate in a new album?

**"Catalogue of Japanese Printed Books and Manuscripts in the British Museum acquired during the years 1899-1903."** By Sir Robert K. Douglas. London: At the British Museum. 1904.

Sir Robert Douglas is worthily recognised as one of the greatest Chinese scholars in England, the greatest perhaps with the exception of Sir Walter Hillier, his colleague in the Professorship of Chinese at King's College, but we have not heretofore heard that he has, or professes to have, any acquaintance with Japanese. Though the language of Japan owes its entire system of writing and a very large part of its vocabulary to that of China, from which it adopted, simultaneously with the introduction of all the other elements of Chinese civilisation, the ideographic system of expressing words not phonetically, through the medium of alphabets or syllabaries, but by symbols, each one conveying an entire idea, none of these symbols have ever been pronounced in Japan in a manner that would be intelligible to any educated Chinaman, and the indigenous Chinese reading and that used in Japan are therefore wholly unrecognisable as the audible expression of one and the same piece of writing. A further difficulty to any Chinese scholar attempting to translate the ideographs, as used in Japan, into English is found in the fact, that while, in the vast majority of cases, the meanings continue to be the same in both the Chinese and Japanese languages, in some instances the same ideograph is principally used in Japan in its primary and in China in a secondary or derivative signification, or vice versa. Thus, while the character *Sha* still means, in both countries, a wheeled vehicle, that of *Yu* is used in Japan only in its primary sense of "hot water," while in China the idea it conveys to the mind of the reader is now, we believe, the secondary one of "broth." A Chinese scholar, therefore, attempting to transliterate and in some cases even to translate ideographs as used in Japan into English is faced by difficulties which would have seemed to us

(Continued on page 534.)

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to be absolutely insuperable. Sir Robert Douglas has, however, boldly faced them, apparently without any assistance from a Japanese expert, and the success with which he has done so is in our eyes little short of marvellous. Examination in a review of a catalogue or of a dictionary can hardly be other than superficial and confined only to its general aspects. Sound criticism in detail is therefore only possible after a more or less prolonged practical experience. But we have examined Sir Robert Douglas' present work in considerable detail, and we have failed to detect any but the most trifling imperfections. In a few insignificant instances the translations are not absolutely exact. "Nenchiu Gioji", which Sir Robert Douglas translates "The Annual of the Courtesan Quarter", conveys to us nothing more than "Ward Masters throughout the Year". "Rinsen" means "woods and springs" not "woods and rivers." "Meisho," a celebrated place, not a "principal view" or "notable sight", and "Meisho dzuze" might be idiomatically rendered simply as "illustrated guide book." "Shinsen shogwa ichiran" means "a review of newly selected books and pictures", not "a list of authors and artists". The different systems of Nengo or year names used in Chinese and Japanese chronology have betrayed Sir Robert Douglas into a curious blunder when he writes of the "reigns" of Ansei and Kwampo and the Emperors Keio and Kwansei. He might as well have written "The Reign of the 18th Century" or the Emperor "Seventh Decade of the 19th Century". In China year names have always coincided with the reigns of the Emperors. In Japan they have been chosen arbitrarily and, until the present reign, for absolutely arbitrary and uncertain periods, without any relation either to the Emperor or his name for the time being, and the terms we have quoted are the titles of year periods and not of sovereigns. These are, however, very slight imperfections in a work, the whole of which is characterised throughout by a high degree of meritorious accuracy.

#### THE MASON COLLECTION OF BRITISH BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS.

We take the following from the report in the "Entomologist" for April and May of the sale of this great collection at Stevens' last month:—

**BUTTERFLIES.**—*Pieris daplidice*, eleven specimens averaged 11s. each. The specimen mentioned in Newman's "British Butterflies" as having been reared from one of the eggs laid by a female captured near Dover was sold for 16s.; a pair, one of which was a female captured in the Isle of Wight in 1867, 30s.; one example taken at Folkestone, and another without data, 26s.; three specimens (two from Sydenham), 27s. 6d. There were sixteen examples of *Colias edusa* var. *helice*; these averaged 2s. 6d. apiece. Ten examples of *Vanessa antiopa* produced £9 8s. altogether. Several of these were ancient examples from the Haworth and E. Shepherd collection, but those that brought the highest price were two from Horning, Norfolk (1872), and one taken by the late Mr. J. Sang at Darlington. An example of *Anosia* (*Danais*) *plexippus*, L. (*archippus*, Fabr., *erippus*, Cr.), the common milk-weed butterfly of the United States. Apparently this species had not been noted as migratory previous to 1870. However this may be, its first visit to Britain seems to have been in 1876, and between that year and 1896 several specimens have been recorded chiefly from places on the southern and western coasts of England, and during the years 1885 and 1886. The earliest report was from Wales, and the latest records (of specimens seen) were from Surrey and Hampshire. Sixteen specimens of *Chrysophanus dispar* increased the total for the first day's sale by £80 6s., which amount gives an average of about £5 per specimen. The highest price was £8 for a fine female in which the basal spots of the fore wings were united. The lowest bid was 45s. for a female example that was not exactly in the best condition. Two examples of *C. virgaurea* and one of *C. chryseis*, from Haworth's collection, together with nice series of *Thecla w-album* and *T. Pruni* (among the latter was one example without white lines on under side), went for £3 10s. (Janson). These two "coppers" are not now recognised as British species, but the specimens offered are of historical interest.

**ABERRATIONS.**—A curious specimen of *Euchloë cardamines*, in which the orange patch on left fore wing did not extend to the apex, was bought by Mr. Sydney Webb for 30s. Two females streaked with orange on upper or under surface were sold for 18s. and 20s. respectively, one going into the collection of Mr. J. A. Clark. A straw-coloured variety of *Argynnis selene* sold for 20s. (Janson), but another interesting under-side aberration of the same species was obtained by Mr. Farn for 4s. less. There were two fine "sports" of *A. euphrosyne*; one of these, nearly black above and below, was sold to Mr. Farn for 37s. 6d.; the other, "extraordinary light var., almost spotless, with cream-coloured margins", reached the handsome price of £8. A specimen of the *schmidtii* form of *Chrysophanus phlaeus* went for the easy price of 8s. Although it was not exactly true *schmidtii*, it was only removed therefrom by reason of the

slight creamy tint of the ground colour. The specimen was from E. Shepherd's collection. Among the species of *Lycana* there were some nice aberrations, but the prices obtained for them seemed to be low in most cases, possibly due to the absence of data.

**MOTHS.**—A dark specimen of *Acherontia* (*Menduca*) *atropos*, with broad black outer margin, sold for two guineas, and an example of *Hyloicus* (*Sphinx*) *pinastri* from Haworth's collection, together with a specimen of the same species from E. Shepherd's collection, only made 12s., whilst 18s. was given for another specimen that formerly belonged to Dr. Hewgill. Eight *Deilephila euphorbiae* obtained £8 12s. One specimen labelled from "Mr. Raddon, Sept., 1848; larva found near Bideford", ran the bidding up to 40s. Among the *Sesiadae* were some very desirable species, and for the possession of some of these bidding was pretty brisk. Six examples of "vespiformis" were disposed of at from 12s. to 20s. each. *Sesia scoliformis* and *S. sphegiformis* were put up in three assorted lots, thirteen or fourteen specimens in each, and fetched 14s., 24s., and 26s. per lot. Five specimens of *S. andreniformis*, lotted singly, produced £8 3s. altogether. For a fine specimen of the rare "black" form of this species, known as *chrysanthemi*, the bidding quickly ran up to ten guineas (Janson). The type of *Sarothripus revayana* var. *stonanus*, Curtis, was sold for 27s. 6d. (Janson), and the type *ramulanus*, Curtis, a form of the same species, made 20s.

Fifteen specimens of *Deiopia pulchella* sold at from 8s. to a guinea apiece. An example of *Emydia grammica*, from E. Shepherd's collection, together with a specimen of *D. pulchella*, said to have been taken at Camden Town, only made 10s. A male *E. grammica* (Tunbridge Wells) 14s., and a female of the same species from Windsor 9s. A black aberration of *Callimorpha dominula* realised £3 10s., while another variety, with brown hind wings, made 30s. There were a good many interesting aberrations of *Arctia caia*, and thirteen of the best of these brought in a total of £27 17s., the highest price being 5 guineas for one example, and the lowest 20s. for two specimens. Of *Noctua subrosea*, a moth that appears to be now extinct in Britain, there was a nice series of fourteen specimens. The first of these were the male and female types from Yaxley Fen, described by Stephens; these made £5 10s., and go into the Tring Museum. The others were offered singly, and realised all sorts of prices, from 30s. up to £4, for specimens that might be described as decent to fine; two somewhat poor specimens only made 10s. and 14s. each.

For this Week's Books see page 536.

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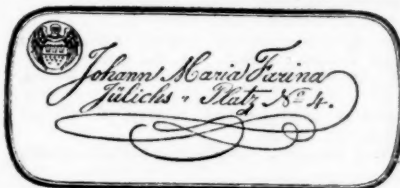
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	44,935 16 9	0 12 3·436
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Cyaniding Expenses .. .. 20,368 9 9		0 2 11·672
General Expenses .. .. 1,400 13 5		0 0 4·597
Head Office Expenses .. .. 1,947 13 3		0 0 6·393
	69,246 2 2	0 13 11·875
Working Profit .. .. 55,106 11 3		0 13 0·367
	£124,152 13 5	£1 14 0·143
Cr.	Value.	Value per ton milled.
By Gold Account .. .. £124,359 13 5		£1 14 0·743
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William Shakespeare: his Life, his Works and his Teaching (G. W. Rusden). Melbourne and London: Melville & Mullen. 10s. 6d. net.

Memories: an Autobiography (Walter Macfarren). Scott. 7s. 6d.

William Butler Yeats and the Irish Literary Revival (Horatio Sheafe Kraus). Heinemann. 10s. 6d. net.

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The Lodestar (Sidney R. Kennedy). Macmillan. 6s.

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The Principles of Heredity (G. Archdall Reid). Chapman and Hall. 12s. 6d. net.

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The Simplest Cure (F. Marsden Burnett). Lawrence and Bullen. 2s. net.

The Historical Relations of Medicine and Surgery (T. Clifford Allbutt). Macmillan. 2s. 6d. net.

A Treatise on Plague (W. J. Simpson). Cambridge: at the University Press. 16s. net.

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Penthesilia (Laurence Binyon). Constable. 3s. 6d. net.

The First Wardens (William J. Freidig). Macmillan. 4s. 6d. net.

Verses (Violet Jacob). Heinemann. 3s. 6d.

### MISCELLANEOUS

Baroda Administration Report, 1902-3 and 1903-4 (Ramesh C. Dutt). Bombay: "Times" Press.

Bibliography, National, A Register of (W. P. Courtney. 2 vols.). Constable. 31s. 6d. net.

Calendar of the Royal University of Ireland, 1905. Dublin: Thom and Co.; London: Longmans.

Catalogue of the Sanskrit MSS. in the Library of the India Office (Part VII.: Sanskrit Literature. Edited by Julius Eggeling). London.

Century Illustrated Monthly Magazine, The (Vol. LXIX. November 1904-April 1905). Macmillan. 10s. 6d.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES FOR APRIL: Revue des Deux Mondes, 3/6; La Revue, 1/6; 30; Mercure de France, 1/6; 50; The Open Court, 10s.; The Quarterly Review, 6s.; The Edinburgh Review, 6s.; The Church Quarterly, 6s.; The Law Quarterly, 5s.; The Economic Review, 3s.; The Smart Set (May).

### THE AGE OF MARIE ANTOINETTE. A Sketch

of the period of European Revival, which claims among its representatives Goethe, Prudhon, Gainsborough, and Mozart. By CHARLES NEWTON SCOTT. New and revised edition. LONDON: The Leadenhall Press, Ltd., 50 Leadenhall Street, E.C. [Three-and-Sixpence.



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## Statements of Account.

## BALANCE SHEET, 31st December, 1904.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Capital .. .. .	400,000	0	0			
Less Reserve Shares .. .. .	60,000	0	0			
				340,000	0	0
Share Premium Account—						
140,000 Shares issued at 30s. .. .. .				70,000	0	0
Sundry Creditors .. .. .				5,093	4	5
Revenue and Expenditure Account—Balance ..				399	0	0
Contingent Liabilities—						
£9 per Share on 20 Rand Mutual Assurance						
Co. Shares of £10 each .. .. .	180	0	0			
8s. per Share on 100 Witwatersrand Native						
Labour Association Shares of £1 each ..	40	0	0			
£2 1s. per Share on 500 Chamber of Mines						
Labour Importation Agency Shares of						
£3 each .. .. .	1,200	0	0			
				£1,420	0	0
				£415,492	5	3
Cr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Property .. .. .				209,229	12	11
Shaft No. 1 .. .. .	5,590	14	3			
Shaft No. 2 .. .. .	4,923	13	8			
				10,519	7	11
Headgears .. .. .				18,795	19	0
Diamond Drilling .. .. .				20,843	12	1
Machinery and Plant .. .. .				45,121	4	6
Buildings .. .. .				16,940	4	4
Furniture .. .. .				480	16	5
Live Stock and Vehicles .. .. .				185	23	0
Permanent Surface Works .. .. .				712	6	8
Railway Siding .. .. .				2,287	5	11
Stores on Hand .. .. .				3,247	17	2
Chinese Labour Supply .. .. .				3,412	16	0
Investment Account—						
20 £10 Shares Rand Mutual Assurance Co.,						
Ltd. (£1 paid and 9s. per share premium) ..	25	0	0			
100 £1 Shares Witwatersrand Native Labour						
Association, Ltd. (2s. per Share paid and						
deposit of 25s. per Share) .. .. .	185	0	0			
500 £3 Shares Chamber of Mines Labour						
Importation Agency, Ltd. (2s. per Share						
paid) .. .. .	300	0	0			
				510	0	0
Carried forward .. .. .				£334,686	17	1

Brought forward .. .. .	£334,686	17	1
By Bearer Share Warrants .. .. .	313	8	0
Sundry Debtors .. .. .	816	9	3
Cash Account—			
Cash at Bankers .. .. .	337	7	7
Cash on Deposit (at Call) .. .. .	78,950	14	11
Cash at Mine .. .. .	386	8	5
	79,675	10	11
	£415,492	5	3

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT for the Year  
ending 31st December, 1904.

EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.
To Claim Licences .. .. .		993	0	0
Directors' Fees .. .. .		1,000	0	0
Auditors' Fees .. .. .		32	10	0
Salaries and General Expenditure at Head Office ..		706	3	1
London Office Expenses .. .. .		455	4	9
Berlin Office Expenses .. .. .		132	3	11
Paris Office Expenses .. .. .		60	6	9
Stationary, Printing and Advertising—Head Office, London,				
Berlin and Paris .. .. .		435	17	3
Legal Charges .. .. .		82	2	10
Fire Insurance .. .. .		97	17	3
Employees' Accident Assurance .. .. .		28	14	8
Survey Expenses .. .. .		15	15	0
Water-right Rent .. .. .		27	0	0
		4,106	15	6
Balance .. .. .		399	0	10
		£4,505	16	4
REVENUE.		£	s.	d.
By Balance from Account to 31st December, 1903 ..		1,069	15	3
Interest .. .. .		3,493	15	2
Rent .. .. .		30	5	11
		£4,595	16	4

F. W. DIAMOND,  
Incorporated Accountant, Secretary.  
We hereby certify that we have examined the Books and Accounts of The Tudor Gold Mining Company, Limited, and compared same with the Vouchers and Bank  
Account, and that the above Balance Sheet is correct and properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true statement of the Company's affairs as at 31st December, 1904.  
Johannesburg, 28th February, 1905.

A. BRAKHAN, Chairman.

E. HOPPER, Director.

THOMAS J. HALL,

T. R. HADDON,

Incorporated Accountants,

539

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LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Your Directors have again the pleasure of congratulating you on a satisfactory and encouraging year's work.

The **Balance** of Receipts over Expenditure exhibits the **Handsome Surplus** of **£208,484** on the year's accounts.

The **Premium Income** shows an **Increase** of **£50,000**, whilst the **Income from all Sources** shows a net **Increase** of **£57,000**.

The **Claims Paid** during the year amount to **£411,159**, and include the sum of **£87,901** paid under Maturing Endowment and Endowment Assurance Policies.

At a Special Meeting of the Shareholders held in December last, it was unanimously decided to adopt the name "Britannic" in place of the old name. The Directors have received gratifying evidence of the popularity of the selection from the Policy Holders, the Staff, and the public at large.

The **Total Number of New Policies** issued was **502,827**, at a yearly premium of **£342,487**.

The **Total Amount** paid by the Company to its Assurants up to 31st December, 1904, was **£4,339,860**.

S. J. PORT, Secretary.

FREDK. T. JEFFERSON, Chairman.

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RESERVE FUND .. .. £875,000.

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**DIRECTORS' REPORT.**

(Presented at the Fifty-first Ordinary General Meeting,  
19th April, 1905.)

The Directors have now to submit to the Shareholders the balance-sheet and profit and loss account of the bank for the year ended December 31 last.

These show a net profit, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, of £303,078 16s. 8d. inclusive of £63,434 7s. 1d. brought forward from the previous year. The interim dividend at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum paid in October last absorbed £44,000, and a further sum of £20,000 has been appropriated to pay a bonus of 15 per cent. on the salaries of the staff. The amount now available is therefore £399,078 16s. 8d., out of which the Directors propose to pay a final dividend at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum, making 11 per cent. for the whole year; to add £675,000 to the Reserve Fund, which will then stand at £875,000; to add £20,000 to the Officers' Superannuation Fund; to write off premises account £20,000; and to carry forward the balance of £303,078 16s. 8d.

The proprietors will be pleased to learn that the Bank's Charter has been renewed for another period of ten years from March 31, 1904.

Sir Henry Stewart Cunningham, K.C.I.E., and Mr. Henry Neville Gladstone, the Directors who now retire by rotation, present themselves for re-election. The Auditors, Mr. Maurice Nelson Girdlestone and Mr. Magnus Mowat, again tender their services.

**LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, 31st December, 1904.**

	£	s.	d.
To Capital, paid up in full .. .. .	800,000	0	0
Reserve Fund .. .. .	800,000	0	0
Notes in Circulation .. .. .	639,113	17	0
Current Accounts .. .. .	5,246,907	2	4
Fixed Deposits .. .. .	5,727,771	16	6
Bills payable:—			
Drafts on demand and at short sight on			
Head Office and Branches .. .. .	41,783,939	1	4
Drafts on London and Foreign Bankers .. .. .	517,244	6	4
Acceptances on Account of Customers .. .. .	9,301,163	7	8
Loans Payable, against Securities .. .. .	956,853	7	0
Due to Agents and Correspondents .. .. .	3,255	11	2
Sundry Liabilities .. .. .	78,245	6	9
Carried forward .. .. .	47,253,398	15	4

	£	s.	d.
To Balances between Head Office and Branches, including	17,258,353	15	4
Exchange Adjustments .. .. .	51,860	6	8
Profit and Loss .. .. .	239,078	16	8
Liability on Bills of Exchange re-discounted, £6,086,326 16s., of which, up to this date, £4,700,795 9s. 9d. has run off.			
	47,549,306	18	8

	£	s.	d.
By Cash in hand and at Bankers .. .. .	2,333,099	8	10
Bullion .. .. .	249,893	3	1
Government and other Securities .. .. .	1,190,034	19	5
Security lodged against Note Issues and Government Deposits .. .. .	335,845	19	0
Bills of Exchange .. .. .	5,817,322	10	4
Bills Discounted and Loans .. .. .	5,817,322	10	4
Liability of Customers for Acceptances, per Contra .. .. .	956,258	7	3
Due by Agents and Correspondents .. .. .	32,794	9	2
Sundry Assets .. .. .	2,984	13	7
Bank Premises and Furniture at the Head Office and Branches .. .. .	196,331	8	5
	47,549,306	18	8

**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT for the year ended 31st December, 1904.**

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To Interim Dividend, for the half-year to 30th June last, at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum .. .. .	44,000	0	0
Bonus to Staff .. .. .	20,000	0	0
Balance proposed to be dealt with as follows:—			
Dividend, at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum, for the half-year to date .. .. .	44,000	0	0
Reserve Fund .. .. .	75,000	0	0
Officers' Superannuation Fund .. .. .	20,000	0	0
Bank Premises .. .. .	20,000	0	0
Profit and Loss New Account .. .. .	80,278	16	8
	239,078	16	8
	47,549,306	18	8

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By Balance at 31st December, 1903 .. .. .	63,434	7	1
Gross Profits for the year, after providing for bad and doubtful debts .. .. .	4,435,424	14	10
Deduct:—			
Expenses of Management and General Charges at Head Office and Branches .. .. .	195,810	5	3
Net Profits for the year .. .. .	239,078	16	8
	47,549,306	18	8

London, 31st March, 1905.  
Examined and found correct, according to the Books, Vouchers, and Securities at the Head Office, and to the Certified Returns made from the several Branches.  
M. N. GIRDLESTONE, } Auditors.  
M. MOWAT, }

**REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.**

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